The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4969.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The South German States Unwilling to Unite with Austria or Prussia.

Action of Austria and France in the Affairs of North Schleswig.

Reported Taking of Saragossa by the Spanish Insurgents.

The Congressional Resolutions Concerning the Cretan War Presented to the Sultan.

GERMANY.

Rumors Relative to German Unity.

MUNICH, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Evening.

A prominent journal, which acts as the organ of Southern Germany, asserts that Bavaria and the other States of South Germany will not unite with Austria or Prussia, and, maintaining their independence of either, will hold the balance of power between the Northern Confederation and the Austrian Empire.

The Tone of the German Press Creating Alarm Throughout Europe.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Evening.

The increasing bitterness of tone which is apparent in the editorials of the Prussian journals on the Salzburg Conference causes much anxiety throughout Europe.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

Action of Both Kingdoms in Relation to the Affairs of North Schleswig.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Evening.

Austria and France unite in dissuading Denmark from insisting on the retrocession of Duppel and Alsen by Prussia.

SPAIN.

Reported Taking of Saragossa by the Insurgents.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Evening.

Reports continue to be received from rebel sources of the success of the insurrection in Spain, and especially in the Province of Aragon. The latest advices from that quarter report that the insurgents have captured and hold possession of the City of Saragossa, the capital of the Province.

TURKEY.

The Resolutions of the United States Congress in Relation to the War in Candia Presented to the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The American Minister, Hon. EDWARD JOY MORRIS, has had an audience with the Sultan, at which he presented to his Imperial Majesty the resolutions of the United States Congress in relation to the war in the island of Candia.

ITALY.

The Mont Cenis Railroad.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

To-day the first train of cars passed over the railroad across Mont Cenis.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Personal Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Among the passengers on the steamship *Hermann*, which sailed from this port yesterday for New-York, are Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, the well-known author, and Mr. JAMES E. HARVEY, late Minister of the United States at Lisbon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Noon.

Consols for money	94¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¼
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 28—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94¾.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are weak at 73¾.

Illinois Central Railway Shares, 77¼.

Erie Railway Shares have declined ¼, and are now quoted at 45¾.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 21.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Evening.

Consols for money	94¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¼
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21¼

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Noon.

COTTON irregular; estimated sales to-day, 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 4d. for White California, and 13s. 9d., for new Southern. Flour, 34s. for extra Western. Corn, 35s. 6d. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 140s. Lard, 51s. 9d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 9d. for common; and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8½d.; refined, 1s. 3½d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Oil, £39. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Noon.

Petroleum, 43¾ francs for standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 28—2 P. M.

The Cotton and Breadstuffs and Produce markets are without change.

In the Provision market Beef has declined to 137s. 6d. Pork, Bacon, Lard and Cheese are without alteration.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 28—2 P. M.

No changes have occurred in our markets since the noon reports.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Aug. 28—2 P. M.

Petroleum, 43¾ francs for standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Evening.

COTTON closes dull and heavy; sales 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 4d. for White California, and 13s. 9d. for New Southern. Flour, 34s. for Western Extra. Barley, 5s. Corn, 35s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 137s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 9d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common, 7s. 9d., and Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8½d., and Refined, 1s. 3½d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar dull at 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £39.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Evening.

Petroleum, 44 francs for Standard White.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUG. 18.

The Cunard mail steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool Aug. 17, and Queenstown Aug. 18, reached Boston day before yesterday. Her mails were delivered in this City last evening. The greater portion of her news has been anticipated by our foreign letters and dispatches forwarded by the steamship *Ville de Paris*, and published yesterday.

A dispatch transmitted to Paris by the Atlantic Cable announces that the remains of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN had been intrusted to Baron VON MAGNUS, the Prussian Minister to Mexico.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 15, the Royal assent was given by commission to the Representation of the People Bill. When the assent had been given, the Clerk at the table pronounced the words *La Reine le Veut* amid some cheering.

The case of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. was decided in the House of Lords, Aug. 15. The Lord Chancellor, Lord CRANWORTH, and Lord COLONSAY gave judgment and confirmed the orders of the Vice-Chancellor as to the liability on the part of certain contributories to the company of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., rejecting the appeal.

A dispatch from Vienna states that the Austro-Hungarian Conference for the settlement of common affairs propose that Austria should contribute 66⅔ per cent. and Hungary 33⅓ per cent. to the public expenditure. The Hungarian members propose that the share of Hungary should be only 25 per cent.

It is asserted that an interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia is contemplated. This interview is to take place at Carlsbad, on the return of the Emperor of Austria from Paris.

A pamphlet on Mexican affairs has just been published in Germany. The Princess KOLONITZ, one of the Princess CHARLOTTE's maids of honor, is the author.

Dispatches from Poland state that the cholera is on the increase in Warsaw.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Recent Debates in Parliament—The Overend & Gurney Failure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1867.

The Reform Bill has received the Royal assent, and the thermometer—Fahrenheit—immediately rose to 95° in the shade in honor of the event. Some human salamanders who ventured *out* of the shade on Wednesday have been writing letters to the papers about what it was there—125°, I think they say. The hottest day of the year in England is nearly always in July, and now August carries off the palm not only for this year, but for a great many others. Of course some industrious meteorologist has hunted up a record of some day that was infinitesimally hotter. I wish he had permanently to live in a similar temperature. The one consolation we have had in London this week has been the thought that nobody was ever so hot there before, and he has taken away that. It is certainly a happy circumstance that this intense heat did not occur earlier in the season. Two or three debates this week on minor matters have shown what the effect of it is on the tempers of our legislators, and there is no telling what might not have happened in a Reform debate with our present temperature. Some learned men told us that the cold of last Winter and early Spring was owing to some deflection of the Gulf Stream. If that were the case, the Gulf Stream must now be making amends by discharging itself point blank at our shores.

The chief point of interest in Parliament during the week has been the debates on the Government bill for prohibiting public meetings in the parks. A considerable majority of the few members left in town supported Government in the attempt to push the bill through this session, but a good many moderate men felt that it was not the time for legislation on the subject, that the existing law had not been sufficiently studied, and that delay till next session, when public excitement was less strong, would at least be expedient. The actual force, however, that finally compelled the abandonment of the bill was a compact phalanx of some fifteen or twenty members who openly announced their intention of "making use of the forms of the House" in order to preclude the possibility of its being passed. This meant that in Committee on the bill every one of them would speak against time, and then, if necessary, they would resort to a perpetual series of motions "that the Chairman do now leave the chair." These motions for "reporting progress" can be repeated without end, and at this period of the session are a fatal weapon in the hands of those skilled in Parliamentary warfare. An offer of compromise was made by Government in the shape of withdrawing the actual prohibition of public meetings, and handing over greatly increased powers to the Ranger of the Park. Now, as the Ranger of Hyde Park is the Duke of Cambridge, who is also Commander-in-Chief, this proposal did appear one whit less distasteful to the minority, and the lungs of the Opposition and the tempers of the Ministerialists were put to the test for another debate of several hours. At last, as the former seemed in as good order as at first, and the session was hourly passing away, Mr. GATHORNE HARDY made the best of the affair and withdrew the bill. The same tactics have been tried less successfully against a most useful measure of the regulation of traffic in the London streets. The main object of the bill is to restrict the cartage of heavy goods as far as possible within certain hours, and thereby obviate much of the crowding and confusion which characterizes the main London thoroughfares. But a good many gentlemen in the House feel a lively interest in heavy goods, and see nothing wrong in the spectacle of a gigantic timber wagon keeping stationary a line of twenty carriages and cabs at mid-day while it leisurely rounds a difficult corner. So one of them, Alderman LAWRENCE, repeated the same half-dozen arguments over and over again in slightly varying phraseology for two hours, amidst despairing groans from a weary House at each recommencement. At length a bright idea struck one of his afflicted hearers, and the glass of water from which the Alderman had been cooling his parched throat was cunningly conveyed away from his side. Before it could be replaced, the strength of the speaker began to fail, and he ultimately had to subside into silence. In this case it was impossible to enlist sufficient numbers in the Opposition to carry out the obstructive line of strategy with success.

A blue book just published gives the details of the great struggle between the promoters of subways or tunnels under the streets, for the accommodation of gas and water pipes, and the gas and water companies, who oppose the scheme with unaccountable violence. At present the latter have uncontrolled power to pull up pavements in any street when and how they like, and take as much time as they like in doing their repairs. In the pride of their hearts they blankly refuse to take advantage of any renewal of pavements, and delight in exhibiting their despotic powers by deliberately refusing to consider any interest whatever beyond their own convenience. The pavement in two thoroughfares alone has been broken into, more or less extensively, 5,332 times in five years by gas or water companies. The Board of Works proposed to establish subways under our main streets, and to compel the companies to carry their pipes through them—the subways affording every facility for inspection and repair without injury to the pavement above. The companies, furious at the threatened loss of their arbitrary powers, opposed the scheme before a Committee of the House of Commons by every means in their power. They asserted that the water would get into the gas pipes and the gas get into the water pipes; that the subways would always be getting full of escaped gas, and then blowing up whole streets; that in time of any popular disturbance the subways would be seized by the dangerous classes, who would turn them into giant engines of destruction, and so on. But after an inquiry, in which nearly six thousand questions were put and answered, common sense and the public interest prevailed, and we may now hope to get rid of the intolerable tyranny of the companies. Effectual provision is to be made in the new subways for ordinary ventilation, and also for the immediate detection and stoppage of any serious escape of gas, and there really seems no ground whatever for the fears entertained about explosions.

A decision of the utmost importance, as affecting the position of shareholders in companies, has just been given by the highest legal tribunal in the Kingdom—the House of Lords sitting as a final Court of Appeal. When the Company that had purchased for half a million sterling the good-will of the great discount house of OVEREND & GURNEY, collapsed within a year of its formation, a great many very unpleasant facts came to light. It then appeared that instead of the £200,000 which had formerly been the average profit annually divided among the partners, the operations of the firm had been carried on for some years past at an annual loss of £500,000. Nearly £4,000,000 had been advanced on securities, the value of which at the time of the transfer of the business to the Company barely exceeded £1,000,000. In fact, the gigantic concern was hopelessly insolvent at the very time when a share capital of £5,000,000 was raised for purchasing and carrying it on. A great many of these facts were, indeed, plainly stated in a secret deed placed by the old firm in the hands of the directors of the new Company, but never shown by the latter to the shareholders, who only had access for their information to a more formal but less candid deed of transfer. The members of the old firm appear really to have believed in the possibility of saving the concern by fresh capital and sounder management, and they not only retained large stakes in the enterprise, but actually refused to sell when, through the prestige of the Crœsus-like name of "OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., Limited," the £50 shares, with £15 only paid up, were eagerly snapped up in the market at £25. But things were too bad even to mend, and before a dividend of any kind had been declared the smash came. Of course, after the first shock of the calamity, the question that occurred to the unlucky shareholders was how far the alleged fraudulent concealment affected the liabilities of those who had taken shares on the representations of the prospectus. Those who had bought shares in open market subsequently to the allotment stood of course on a different footing, but nevertheless did not despair of extricating themselves from the liability to further call. Two representative cases were selected, and one of the Chancery Courts pronounced that, notwithstanding all the circumstances, every shareholder was liable to the full amount of his share remaining unpaid. The House of Lords, represented in such cases by those of its members only who have gained their honors by eminence in the legal profession, was appealed to, and has just dismissed the appeal. It is laid down that a contract like that implied in taking shares is not rendered void by concealment or misrepresentation such as that complained of, but only rendered voidable, and voidable only within the time in which the taker of shares can be reasonably expected to make himself acquainted with the real nature of the undertaking he has joined—certainly not after the application for winding up had been made. So, of the two classes one of which must have suffered, the speculators who went in for the profits of a great financial undertaking, without the care or trouble of management, have to pay up till all claims are satisfied, while if the appeals had been successful they would have escaped scot free, and the unlucky creditors and depositors would have found the private fortunes of the eight Directors the only tangible security upon which they have been relying.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Candian Affairs Discussed in the British Parliament.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 15, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in moving for further correspondence connected with the Cretan insurrection, dwelt at some length on the bearing which recent events in the island of Candia had upon the relations between the Porte and the great European Powers. The loss of the island, he remarked, would act as a stimulus to similar movements in other parts of the Turkish Empire, and have the effect of reviving the Eastern question in the worst possible shape. He had confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers, but the matter was one of great delicacy on account of the diversity of interests involved; he wished to know, therefore, what the Government were doing, in order that its influence might be strengthened, especially in restraining the aid afforded from Greece to the disaffected subjects of the Porte, as one of the guaranteeing Powers, while insisting on the Porte fully carrying out the obligations it had undertaken on behalf of its Christian subjects.

The Earl of Derby said: My Lords, nothing can be more natural than that your Lordships, and especially my noble friend who has just addressed us, should desire all the information which it is possible to procure in reference to the subject which for so many years has occupied his attention. I can assure my noble friend that there is not the slightest desire on the part of the Government to withhold any information that can be produced consistently with the public interests; but at the present moment I must confess that I think it would be inexpedient to produce the papers to which his motion refers. I admit that great and material events have occurred with regard to the insurrection in Crete since the last papers were laid on the table. The insurrection still continues with unabated activity. There is no doubt that OMAR PASHA has obtained some signal successes which are likely to produce some very important results. I must say that this insurrection would long ago have been suppressed had it not been for the encouragement and assistance in volunteers, provisions, arms, ammunition and warlike stores which the insurgents have received from the Greeks. I do not believe that the great body of the Cretans desire annexation to Greece. Although they desire to be released from their connection with Turkey it does not follow that they desire annexation to Greece. I entirely concur with the noble Lord that the policy and the duty of Turkey is not to pursue a course of foreign conquest, but rather to aim at the more moderate ambition of restoring peace and good order, and removing causes of discontent. If the noble Lord has entertained the slightest suspicion that Her Majesty's Government had been indifferent to the occurrences in Crete, or had in the slightest degree encouraged Greece to give assistance to the insurgents, he very much mistakes the view and course which the Government has taken. We have expressly stated that blockade runners would subject themselves to all the penalties of illegal commerce, and that even if they sailed with the sanction of the Greek Government. It is, however, true that one vessel had made no less than twenty-two voyages to Crete with perfect impunity, landing stores and ammunition, and getting away wounded persons and women and children. There was only one case in which a collision took place; it then arose out of a Turkish vessel pursuing a Greek vessel into Greek waters being fired upon from a fort. With regard to the Turkish position at the present moment, I apprehend it to be this—that the Turks constantly obtain very considerable successes, but that the arrival of continued reinforcements keeps alive the spirit of revolt. There is no doubt that on both sides some excesses have been committed, principally by Mussulmen against Christians and by Christians against Mussulmen. I believe that, for the most part, the Turkish troops have behaved with considerable moderation and considerable bravery, and that OMER PASHA's object has been to prevent, as far as possible, the effusion of blood, and that the slowness of his movements has been partly owing to his objections to sanguinary measures. There can be no doubt that where the Cretan population have been reduced to subjection, both the men and women and children have been furnished with supplies, and have been treated with great humanity at the hands of the Turkish regular troops. With regard to the intervention of foreign Powers, the matter stands thus: The Powers of Europe have united in pressing upon the Turkish Government, as they had a perfect right to do, such reforms and improvements in the condition of the Christian population as they thought to be consistent with their duty; and I must do the Turkish Government the justice to say that they have never shown any unwillingness to enter upon that course of reform and improvement. They have not even made any objection to the mission of persons appointed by the different Governments to associate themselves with the Turkish Government for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of complaint which the Christian population of Crete had to urge. The Turkish Government, however, said that as long as the insurrection lasted they must use their best means to put it down. They said: "We are ready to adopt your advice as far as possible, provided you will give us security that it is not your object to despoil Turkey of what is an integral part of her dominions, and provided that encouragement is not given to persons from various foreign parts, especially in Greece, to send reinforcements to keep up the disturbances. Her Majesty's Government took an early opportunity of joining in the recommendation to the Turkish Government to issue such a Commission, but we have not done so in conjunction with the other Powers. We were in harmony with their wishes, but it did not seem reasonable to us that the recommendation should be pressed upon the Turkish Government irrespective of the condition respecting the encouragement of the insurrection. Thus the matter now stands—all the Powers are united in the object of obtaining from the Turkish Government reforms in favor of their Christian subjects, but they are not agreed as to the mode and extent to which the intervention should be carried. The subject had engaged the unremitting attention of the Foreign Office, and correspondence with the other Powers is very voluminous. There was one proposal in which, at an earlier period, we refused to join the other Powers in sending vessels-of-war for the purpose of removing any portion of the Cretan population from the island. France and Prussia thought it consistent with their duty to send vessels for this purpose, and the Porte, though it protested, acquiesced. I must also say that the Turkish Government have professed their readiness, not only to improve the condition of those in Crete, but that if any persons desired to leave the island, and to settle in any other part of the Turkish dominions, they would give them every facility for that purpose, and make a proper provision for them. The present position is, in short, this: That all the Powers are united in the object of obtaining the improvement of the condition of the Christian population in Turkey, but we have not come to an agreement as to the mode in which, if at all, we should enforce our views on the Turkish Government, and we have refused to take any step for enforcing them. We have given our advice as a friendly Power in the sense in which we thought that Turkey, consistently both with her obligations and her interests, might adopt it; but if Turkey, under present circumstances, is not disposed to listen to our representations and arguments, we do not propose to enforce them upon her. The consequence is that there is now a certain amount of divergence of views between this Government and those of foreign Powers, and I am sure the long experience of my noble friend will convince him that the production of the correspondence at the present moment, when no agreement has been come to as to the course of action to be followed, would not be likely to lead to unity of action. Until this is accomplished it would be unadvisable, and I may say mischievous, to produce the papers for the criticism of the public and of Parliament. I can assure my noble friend that I shall produce the correspondence when the fit time arrives with the greatest pleasure. I confidently hope that by the time Parliament again assembles we shall be able to lay upon the table a full account of these transactions. There will then be time for both Houses to take them into consideration, and there will be no desire on our part to conceal any portion of the course we have taken in the matter. [Hear.]

After a few words from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, the motion was withdrawn.

The Abyssinian Captives.

The following letter, from Rev. H. S. STERN, dated Magdala Prison, June 19, gives an interesting account of affairs in the revolted provinces:

"The strange and unparalleled events with which my own and my fellow-captives' mournful history is bound up, like the thrilling scenes of a drama, now become more complicated and terrific as we approach the close of the last act. Cheering hopes and depressed fears, glowing anticipations and withering disappointments, have hitherto alternated during the monotony of our prison existence, and enshrined the elasticity of our now and then drooping spirits. Within the last few days the shadows which forewarned us of the coming crisis have assumed a more tangible and palpable form, and the long-expected crash, which will probably bury the abominable tyrant beneath the ruins of his tottering empire and exhausted power, cannot be far distant. For some time the elements of disaffection and rebellion had infected the peasantry of Begemeder and the troops belonging to the revolted provinces; the dread and terror inspired by the tyrant's unsparing severity, however, prevented the smouldering elements of discontent from bursting into a flame. Occasional defeats inflicted by the enraged villagers on the pillage-loving soldiers gave them confidence in their own strength, and prompted them to offer a bold and undaunted opposition in the only province which, till now, had apparently been loyal. One might have imagined this would have induced the tyrant to adopt a wiser and more conciliatory policy than that of the fire, the spear, and the mutilating knife; but no, impelled by an insatiable thirst for blood, he withdrew from the burning homesteads of the vengeance-breathing peasantry, and, in a fit of frenzy, commenced the work of destruction among his own pusillanimous adherents. On the 7th inst. it is said that upward of 670 of these cowardly crime-stained ragamuffins were butchered in cold blood. A panic immediately spread through the rabble ranks, and on the evening of the same day on which this revolting tragedy was enacted, RAS ADDALON, the Chief of Gedshon, with all his followers, and a considerable number from all the other districts bordering on the Wello Galla country, (which is in close proximity to the mountain on which the Magdala stands,) deserted their royal master's service. The well-known defections in his camp, the constant desertions from the impotent bands, and the woeful fate accorded to every one who strays behind his hut or tent and falls into the hands of the rebels, has at last dismayed the vaunting tyrant. He is at present in Debra Tabor, where, it is reported, he is erecting a strong fence around his insignificant camp. Provisions he has in abundance, as a mountain of corn is heaped upon the top of the hill; but even such attractions have ceased to keep his lawless companies together. All the great men have been either killed or have sought refuge in flight. His own son, RAS MESHISHAH, with RAS ENGEDA, one of his most obsequious creatures, are in chains. Atrocious deeds are constantly perpetrated, and blood is shed in profusion. The savage tyrant is quite furious, and to allay the storm that is raging in his breast he flogs and tortures and burns in wax-dipped dresses the women and children of absconded soldiers and chiefs. About the European artisans, with FLAD, Mrs. FLAD, and Mrs. ROSENTHAL and children, who are in his camp, we have no reliable information. That they are in prison is certain, but whether in chains or not we are still in doubt. Their position must be dreadful indeed. If the mere report of the Debra Tabor horrors creates in us a loathing sensation, what must be the reality of living in the midst of the yells, shrieks and moans of that indescribable Pandemonium? Our safety, humanely speaking, lies in the possibility that the tyrant will not be able to reach this Amba. Some weeks ago he sent orders here to the effect that in case this place was attacked all the prisoners in irons were to be indiscriminately executed. A few weeks later it is rumored that another royal messenger was dispatched from Debra Tabor to Magdala, with a mandate that the garrison were to kill the prisoners, bury the treasures, fire the houses, and then quit the Amba and seek to join their ruler at Debra Tabor. This monstrous decree fell into the hands of the rebels, who, we are told, burnt the papers and beheaded the bearer. We are at present watching with intense anxiety the tyrant's movements. Should he come here, and I believe his enemies dare not dispute his progress through their territory, we shall have a hot and dangerous position. If, on the contrary, he waits until he is too weak to start from Debra Tabor to our prison, our friends in his camp will have to encounter many a serious and severe conflict, even if they escape alive out of the hedge in which they are inclosed."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The National Fete Day in Paris.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 16.

The morning commenced yesterday with a dull sky and a veiled sun, the weather having changed completely during the night. The almost intolerable heat had subsided, a fine breeze prevailed, and if only rain would hold off, nothing could be more favorable for out-of-door proceedings. The horizon, however, looked too menacing to allow that hope to be indulged in, and the apprehensions of wet were borne out by some very slight showers during the early part of the day. But even if occasional rain had fallen, the great majority of the sight-seers would certainly have preferred the change to the tropical temperature of the few preceding days. After 12 o'clock, however, the weather cleared up beautifully, and the rest of the day was all that could be desired, the brightness of the sun being tempered by drifting clouds and a refreshing breeze. The crowds everywhere were extraordinary, as in addition to the usual population of the capital, the Universal Exhibition furnished a very considerable quota, while the arrivals by the railways during the week are estimated at upward of 400,000 persons. As the visits of so many Sovereigns and Princes had gradually supplied Paris with the flags of almost every European nation, the principal thoroughfares presented a most variegated appearance, the inhabitants seizing on the opportunity of displaying all the banners which they had accumulated since the month of April. As on previous similar occasions, the *fête* was divided into three great parts—the day-amusements, the illuminations and the fireworks. The site of the first, however, was no longer on the Place des Invalides, but on the heights of the Trocadéro, opposite the Pont d'Iéna and Champ de Mars; and the point from which the fireworks were to be let off was also changed, the Arc de Triomphe at the top of the Champs Elysées and the ground immediately adjoining being made use of for the purpose. As to the illuminations, they held their former positions, that is to say, they were everywhere, although the Garden of the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, the noble avenue beyond, and the Trocadéro were the principal centres. Just as the time approached for the fireworks, the Empress appeared for a moment with several other ladies at the balcony of the central window of the Palace, overlooking the garden and was loudly cheered.

French Tribute to Gen. Porfirio Diaz.

From la Liberté Aug. 15.

In minor as in more important respects our Mexican expedition was marked by naught but mistakes and confusion. We have proof of this in a passage of Marshal FOREY's address to the Senate, delivered March 18, 1865, and relating to the Mexican Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ. As a former prisoner of DIAZ, the writer of this article believes it to be his duty to protest against the accusations and calumny of which that officer has been made the object, and which can only be explained by the supposition that some one else has been mistaken for the General to whom the writer now alludes. PORFIRIO DIAZ is an honorable man, a genuine *caballero*, and undoubtedly the best and worthiest of the Liberal chiefs. He behaved toward the writer and fellow-prisoners almost as a friend, and allowed them almost unbounded freedom. He caused a monument to be erected in the cemetery of Miahuatlan in honor of the French officers and soldiers killed in the encounter bearing the name of the burying-ground; and while, in retaliation of the Imperial decree dated Oct. 3, he ordered the Mexican officers captured in the fight to be put to death, he directed that the French captives, many of whom he had personally rescued, should be well treated. In other provinces the entrance of the Republican forces in hostile cities was marked by pillage and breaches of the peace. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ and his men quietly marched into Oajaca; not a shop was robbed, not a resident insulted by the soldiery. Several French merchants who had fled were requested to return, and their property was preserved from damage. The Republican Government smoothly preceded the Imperial rule. This admirable conduct of Gen. DIAZ was no less conspicuous in April 2, 1867. After the fall of Puebla, only three Liberal soldiers who had been detected in the act of robbing a shop were shot. As for the defeated troops, both Mexicans and foreigners were treated with rare clemency. Although it was customary to put to death all prisoners, the lives of most of the officers were spared. The tranquility which Mexico has enjoyed since June 21 is mainly due to his efforts. This is the truth. Add to these facts the loyal adherence of Gen. DIAZ to the Convention of December, 1866, agreed upon by Marshal BAZAINE and himself, and regarding the departure of our troops, and it is to be looked upon as rather fortunate that "*Monsieur*" PORFIRIO DIAZ should not have been shot in accordance with Marshal FOREY's desire. When one recollects the countless terrible occurrences that have been recorded in Mexico during the past five years, one cannot avoid admiring such actions. They shed a brighter luster on the name of the doer, inasmuch as he had to overcome serious obstacles, such as the example of other chieftains, the arguments of party spirit, and the dissatisfaction of troops who rebel against all manner of discipline. Let us then do justice to a loyal and honorable enemy, and beware how we load with injurious epithets and charge with imaginary crimes, a man who so far as humanity and *savoir-vivre* are concerned, has nothing to learn from our own officers.

Historical Data for Dumas' New Novel on America.

A private letter from Paris informs us that M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS is engaged on a new novel, the scene of which is laid in America, the time being that of the civil war. It is understood that many of the details and incidents have been furnished by the eccentric *equestrienne*, ADAH ISAACS MENKEN HEENAN, or whatever else the lady's name may be. Miss MENKEN is not without literary proclivities—of a certain order—and is reported to have kept a journal in which are amassed many remarkable occurrences, which are to be "worked up" in the new romance after M. DUMAS' own incomparable manner.

ITALY.

Garibaldi at Sienna.

Florence (Aug. 13) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The Society of Operatives, whose branches extend over all Italy, have invited GARIBALDI to Siena, and have given him a right royal reception. All Siena, except the aristocracy and civil authorities, turned out to receive the hero of Italy on his arrival on Sunday last. He had not visited the city since the memorable year 1848, and the new generation, grown up to manhood since that time, were eager to get a glimpse at the much-loved patriot. He is on his way to the sulphur baths of Rapolano, in the neighborhood of Siena, which are considered very efficacious in those rheumatic affections to which he is at times a martyr. On his arrival at the hotel he was called for, as usual, by the multitude, eager to see him and to hear the sound of his voice. He responded with his usual gracious salutation, and made a speech, remarkable for moderation, such as he has not always displayed of late. He said, in answer to impatient remarks concerning Rome, that the time was perhaps at hand for going there; but that when the moment arrived in which treaties might be torn up and cast aside, then the object would be attained, "without shedding a single drop of blood." While he was speaking his quick ear caught the cry of "Death" to some one, uttered by voices in the crowd, at which he at once exclaimed, with his radiant and gentle smile, "No! Death to no one. Long life to the good cause!" The deep silence which prevailed while he was speaking was broken at intervals by rapturous applause, as he made some of his unfailing appeals to the patriotic feeling and affection of his hearers. He is to be seen in Siena every day in a modest carriage, followed by his suite, while a company of red shirts, the self-elected body-guard of the great captain of whom all Italy is proud, accompany the General on foot. A splendid banquet was given to the General on the 12th. He has a guard of honor, a picket of the National Guard, to attend him at the hotel.

Letter from the French Minister of War to the Colonel of the Antibes Legion.

From the Journal de Caen, Aug. 15.

The following letter from the French Minister of War to the Colonel of the Antibes Legion at Rome has been published in an order of the day issued in the Pontifical capital:

PARIS, June 21.

MY DEAR COLONEL: My attention has been too seriously fixed on the Roman Legion for me to be ignorant of the grave facts which for some time have been taking place in that corps. What explanation is to be given for that desertion, not individual, but collective, which threatens to reduce your effective to nothing? The soldier has nothing to envy of the troops of the mother country. He is commanded by French officers holding fitting grades in our army; he is serving a respectable cause at his own desire; he has before him what has always attracted the French soldier—an enemy to fight and a danger to affront—and yet he has shamefully deserted the flag he had freely chosen, and, giving way to guilty seductions, he is abandoning his chief to follow some miserable foreign recruiting agents. His excuse is not a wish to see his country again, for he knows well that as soon as he returns to France he will be sent to a disciplinary corps in Africa, where he will remain until the expiration of his period of military service. I deplore that state of things, my dear Colonel, as it is a stain on the French Army, which, wherever it is represented, should maintain its prestige of honor and courageous abnegation. Notwithstanding such lamentable incidents, my dear Colonel, I do not despair in seeing the good elements which your legion still contains, efface, by means of devotedness and perseverance, the recollections of recent times. Your energy is well known to me; the Governments of the Emperor and of the Pope know that it will not fail. It is important that your officers, in whom you so firmly trust with such good reason, should give confidence to the troops by their attitude, their language, and that military spirit which is in France the source of such great things. In all the ranks of your legion I shall be happy to point out those who shall distinguish themselves by their conduct. I am aware that you are to present to me Sergeant DOUSSAIN and two soldiers. I shall examine their claims with great interest. Tell your legion, my dear Colonel, that we have our eyes upon it; and that I suffer deeply at everything that is an insult to a flag so justly venerated; I combine it with the corps of the French army for everything that concerns its military honor, and the necessities of its organization. Receive, &c.

NIEL.

The Cholera in Sicily.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

The most distressing news continues to be received in Malta of the spread of cholera in Sicily. The week ending Aug. 1 shows a total of 6,612 cases and 3,521 deaths, against 5,556 cases and 3,333 deaths of the week before. In Palermo and its suburbs the return of last week was 30 cases and 15 deaths per diem. The return for 24 hours in that district from the 1st to the 2d of August is now 463 cases and 320 deaths. Messina is still free, and only a few cases are reported at Syracuse. The disease appears to be on the decline at Catania. In the latter town the dead were left to putrefy in the houses, which had to be broken into by the troops and gendarmes, for the removal of the festering corpses. A letter from Messina received at Malta on Tuesday week says: "The clericals do their best to induce the lower classes to believe, and with some degree of success, that cholera is manufactured by the Government, and is spread by the carbineers and other agents with the view of diminishing the population, who were to have revolted against the present rule. In Catania, where the pestilence is committing the greatest ravages, of the persons attacked very few recover, as the belief is general that the disease is propagated by the doctors; and the dying even refuse the sacrament, suspecting that even the sacred water may be impregnated with cholera. At Messina the public health is excellent, in spite of the excessive heat which has prevailed for the last week."

BELGIUM.

The Medical Treatment of the Princess Charlotte.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 17.

It seems now to be tolerably certain that the unhappy widow of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has really been subjected to a system which has long been condemned, except in very rare cases, by all our best practitioners in the treatment of the insane. Again and again we have been struck with the fragmentary statements which have been made public, in which it has been implied that she spends almost all her time in perfect solitude, while it is now the recognized theory that among all remedies the very first place ought to be assigned to the diverting of the attention of sufferers from their own thoughts, by surrounding them with pleasant objects, and tempting them to occupy themselves with subjects entirely unconnected with the past in any shape. Moderate work and plenty of recreation of a quiet and sometimes of a stimulating kind have taken the place of the old horrors of the silent cell and the terrible physical constraint. Who, then, can be surprised at hearing from time to time that the insanity of this most unhappy lady should have remained as confirmed as ever, and that the first stipulation made by the Belgian physician who has undertaken her charge should be the abolition of the solitude system of treatment? It was in Belgium itself that our present method of treating the insane was first systematically carried out, if not first theoretically advocated, and we have no reason for believing that the skill of Belgian physicians is in this respect at all less than it used to be. Let us hope that in their hands the unfortunate Empress will in the end be herself again, even though she will thus only learn with certainty her husband's fate. Her case is not one of those in which it is difficult to wish for the return of reason, for her insanity is of the deepest melancholy type, and her present state is therefore far worse than it would eventually become when restored reason would bring at once the knowledge of her loss and the power to struggle for that resignation which would be attainable by a mind remarkable both for its religious earnestness and its natural capacities.

GERMANY.

German Unity.

Vienna (Aug. 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

At the instance of some members of the Bavarian Chamber, a meeting of South German Deputies has just been held at Stuttgardt, where the following resolutions were passed:

1. It is an indispensable condition of the existence of the German people that the South German States should be reunited with Northern Germany.
2. The German nation will not submit to any foreign interference with its development.
3. Alliances, offensive and defensive, with Prussia are a first step to secure political liberty and resist aggression, by combining all military forces in one united army.
4. The very imperfect Zollverein must be reformed, and an entire Customs' Union established.
5. The people must demand their full share of the benefits of the Constitution of the North German Confederation.
6. The demand of South Germany to regulate in common with the North the right of German citizens to settle and trade, and to legislate on the matters designated by Article 4 of the Constitution of the Confederation, is fully justifiable and cannot be refused.
7. In this case the approaching elections to the Customs' Parliament are to be made. The only possible way to obtain a complete union of the South German States with North Germany is to enter the North German Confederation, in spite of the defects and faults of its Constitution and of the deplorable mistakes of the Prussian Government. The peace of Prague can be no impediment to such a union. As soon as the German people possess the necessary organs of their will and power they will take care of their own interests, will satisfy their desire for free development, and fulfill their mission for the civilization of mankind.

The meeting was attended by fifty members of the various South German Parliaments, eighteen from Bavaria, twenty from Wurtemberg, seven from Baden, and five from Hesse-Darmstadt.

The Armaments of the Southern States of Germany.

Stuttgard (Aug. 15) Correspondence of Le Journal de Paris.

I can give some curious information respecting the present condition of the armaments of the Southern States of Germany. Baden possesses twenty-four thousand needle-guns and two millions of cartridges, furnished by Prussia, and which have cost the Government of the former State not less than 740,000 florings. Wurtemberg has thirty thousand of these weapons, and a million and a half of cartridges. Thus far, Prussian officers have not been sent into this Kingdom for the instruction of the army; they would be very badly received by the population. The troops are, therefore, provisionally taught the practice of the new arm by officers belonging to Baden. Bavaria possesses, as yet, no needle-guns. But all repugnance to the Prussian military system has been overcome, and orders have been given to assimilate to it that of Bavaria as much as possible. Next Spring the Southern States will have, at the disposition of the King of Prussia, the chief, for war purposes of the Confederation of the North, one hundred and twenty thousand armed men, equipped and armed according to the Prussian plan.

The New Rifle of the Inventor of the Needle-Gun.

From the Erfurth Gazette, Aug. 14.

M. DE DREYSE, has invented a new rifle which throws grenades or explosive bullets, and which is shortly to be tried at Spandau. It is a breech-loader, on the system of the needle-gun, and sends the missiles to a great distance and with extraordinary effect. Its indirect fire against fixed covered targets is affirmed to produce most surprising results. The grenade, when filled and ready for use, is perfectly safe in the pocket, and so delicate in its construction that, once it leaves the muzzle of the rifle, it will burst in passing through even a sheet of paper. On exploding, the fragments produce most disastrous effects, scattering over a space of five feet by three. The rifle is light and easily handled.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Cabinet Meeting on Tuesday—Gen. Grant and the President.

Dispatches to the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The Cabinet had a stormy session of over two hours to-day, and President JOHNSON had occasion to exhibit all his nerve and forbearance. This he is said to have done in characteristic style. An issue was made by Gen. GRANT on the wording of the President's order removing SHERIDAN and SICKLES from their commands. Gens. HANCOCK and CANBY are directed, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, to exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress on district commanders. This was intended to spike Gen. GRANT's guns and prevent a repetition of Clause 5 in his late instructions to Gen. THOMAS, in which he directed that officer to execute such orders as he might find in force in the Fifth Military Department until altered or cancelled by the General Commanding, viz., General GRANT. When the Cabinet met to-day, Gen. GRANT entered another protest, contending that to him belonged the power to direct what orders should or should not be executed by Department Commanders, and that he hoped there would be a modification of the President's order in accordance with his view of the subject, proceeding to argue that what had been done in those Departments should be allowed to stand until altered or cancelled by himself; that if not checked in advance the new commander might be induced to undo much that had been done to the great detriment of the public welfare. During these remarks of Gen. GRANT President JOHNSON kept perfectly quiet, but as soon as the former had concluded, Mr. JOHNSON, with much animation, replied that he was surprised to hear the proposition as he had been surprised to see the 5th clause in the previous instructions issued by Gen. GRANT. The President frankly admitted that his purpose was to prevent any attempt to nullify any part of the Reconstruction acts; that those acts expressly empowered the District Commanders to exercise all powers which in their judgment were necessary and all acts were valid until disproved. The proposition of Gen. GRANT was to deny these commanders the powers expressly conferred by the law, and thus to that extent actually annul the Reconstruction Act. To this the President said he should not assent. Those acts should be enforced faithfully and in all their parts as long as he was responsible, under the Constitution, for a faithful execution of the law. The President spoke with great animation and firmness, and although very plain in terms, yet entirely courteous. He remained unshaken in his purpose to have his orders, as issued yesterday, carried out to the very letter. The rumor soon spread among the friends of the President, and a number called on him this afternoon to congratulate him on what they pronounce to be the dawning of a better era. It may be proper to add that the Cabinet, with the exception of Gen. GRANT, fully indorsed the position taken by the President, that the proposition of the General was practically to nullify in part the acts of Congress. There seems to be some apprehension that Gen. GRANT will refuse to execute the orders of the President, as issued, and expectation is on tip-toe as to the final result. I think you may rely upon the correctness of this statement, as I have received it from the very highest authority.

The removal of Gens. POPE and HOWARD will soon follow. This step is fully determined upon.

The Powers Conferred Upon Gen. Grant.

Dispatches to the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

It is generally expected at headquarters that Mr. JOHNSON will at once relieve Gen. GRANT as Secretary of War, and appoint in his stead some willing tool; but it is understood that Gen. GRANT claims, under the amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, passed March, 1867, that all orders must pass through the Army Headquarters. Section 2 of this bill provides that the headquarters of the army shall be at Washington; that all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the army; that he shall not be removed, suspended or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere, except at his own request, and with the approval of the Senate, and that all orders or instructions issued contrary to the provisions of this section shall be null and void, and any officer issuing such orders shall be guilty of misdemeanor; and any officer who shall knowingly transmit, convey or obey such order, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years. It is possible that the President may yield to Gen. GRANT, but this is not expected in official circles, while a clear and positive rupture upon questions of authority under the Reconstruction Law is considered certain. The President appears desperate, while his advisers are known to be urging him to extremes.

The President to-night was made aware of the fact that Gen. GRANT considered all obligations of secrecy regarding the Stanton letter removed by the publications already made by the President; but nevertheless, the latter flatly refused to let it go out, although several correspondents, in view of Gen. GRANT's permission to have it published, visited the President to obtain it. He seems determined to suppress it. He has also stated that he will give no executive news to Radical papers.

Reception of Chief-Justice Chase in New-Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Chief-Justice CHASE arrived in Manchester, from Boston, at 5 o'clock last evening. He was met at the railroad depot by Ex-Gov. SMYTH and a delegation of the most substantial persons of the city, who informally tendered him the hospitalities of Manchester. He was then taken to the residence of the Ex-Governor, where he dined privately with the host and family. Our citizens last evening, without any distinction whatever, visited the mansion of Gov. SMYTH, where the distinguished guest has been the recipient of one of the most sincere and flattering receptions ever extended to an eminent visitor in New-Hampshire. The doors of the house were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and the grounds about the premises were beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns, while other decorations were displayed with great taste. The rush of persons anxious to pay their respects to Mr. CHASE was very great. Thousands filled the grounds and adjacent streets, and as fast as possible they passed through the house and were introduced to Mr. CHASE by the Ex-Governor. Mr. CHASE made a brief address to the assemblage, thanking them for their cordial reception, but made no reference to national topics.

Mr. CHASE said:

CITIZENS AND FRIENDS: I am exceedingly grateful to you for this most hearty and cordial welcome. The services which it has been my privilege and happiness to render the country are more than repaid by this reception, and these most happy tokens of your approbation. It has been the great study of my life to so act as to merit the approval of my countrymen. To you it is very fitting for me to say that I am indebted to the good old State of New-Hampshire for my birth. In her public schools I received the rudiments of my education, while I afterward had the privilege of graduating from her honored college. It was in a New-Hampshire church that I experienced that spiritual awakening that leads me to look forward trustingly to the life eternal. It has been said of New-Hampshire that her only products are ice and granite; but thank God she produces men whose hearts have no likeness to ice, and whose well-moulded characters are solid as her rocks of rifted granite. New-Hampshire and New-England are great in the power and worth of their men and women, who go forth into every part of the country sowing broadcast the seeds of virtue, industry, intelligence and godliness. Thus they lay the foundation of the nation's greatness. Almost everywhere you find the Yankee schoolmaster and schoolmarm teaching alike the white and the black. New-England does a great work for the Republic. A nation can only be great in the virtue, intelligence and goodness of her children. I did not deign to make a speech this evening, and did not intend to be betrayed into these few remarks, but you are all so good to me in New-Hampshire that the heart will not allow the tongue to be silent. For this most kind and gratifying reception allow me once more to thank you, and to say that I shall not forget your kindness to the latest hour of my life.

As Mr. CHASE retired the band played "Hail to the Chief." There were many calls for Ex-Gov. SMYTH, but he merely thanked the people for the great respect and attention they showed his guest and the nation's benefactor. It was nearly midnight before the reception closed.

The Mexican Minister at San Francisco Denounces as False the Escobedo Letter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The Mexican Consul at this port, Mr. GODEY, writes a letter to the *Bulletin* denouncing as spurious the savage letter ascribed to Gen. ESCOBEDO, declaring that Gen. ESCOBEDO is a gentleman and a friend of foreigners.

The shipments of gold from British Columbia so far this year exceed those of the same period of last year by $300,000.

General trade in San Francisco is moderately active, and the results are satisfactory.

Money is in active demand, chiefly on account of movements of crops.

Wheat—$1 80 is the outside limit for shipping.

Legal tenders, 71½@72.

Sailed, ship *David Crockett*, for New-York.

Murder of a Well-known Physician of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The body of Dr. MATTHEW R. RAMSEY, a well-known physician, was found secreted in a swamp near the Raleigh road, six miles from the city, this morning. The corpse was perforated with balls, the head mashed, and his pockets rifled.

It is supposed that the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. JOHN STACY has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer, but no positive proof against him has been produced. The Doctor had gone to the country to visit a patient. His horse was found with a shot in the shoulder.

Accounts from Arkansas and Mississippi represent the cotton crop suffering severely from the drouth. The corn crop is excellent.

Death of Col. Abert at Galveston—Removals for Disloyalty.

GALVESTON, Texas, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Gen. GRIFFIN to-day announced the death of Col. WM. S. ABERT, Adjutant-General, by paying a high tribute to his memory.

The following removals for disloyalty have been ordered:

C. Crosby, Commissioner of Land Office; W. L. Robards, Comptroller; M. H. Rayston, Treasurer; Wm. Walton, Attorney-General; and in their places Joseph Spence, M. C. Hamilton and John T. Alexander were appointed.

Indian Troubles--A Cavalry Expedition.

FORT HAYS, KANSAS, Monday, Aug. 26.,
VIA ELLSWORTH, KANSAS, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Three hundred cavalry, under command of Major ELLIOTT, Seventh United States Cavalry, and Major MOORE, Eighteenth Kansas Volunteers, left here to-day on an expedition to chastise the Indians that attacked Major AMES several days ago on the Saline. The health of the troops is excellent.

A company of the Tenth Cavalry arrived here to-day, and were ordered forty-five miles further west to protect the engineers and laborers on the railroad.

New-York Republican State Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The Republican State Committee met at the Delavan House at 5 o'clock this afternoon, the regular officers acting, and resolved that the annual convention for the nomination of the Republican Union ticket, shall be held at Syracuse, at noon, on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next.

Disaster to the Steamer Mary Ervin.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The steamer *Mary Irvin*, recently sunk on Rising Sun bar. She was soon raised and repaired, and is now running as a regular packet between Evansville and Cairo.

Base Ball at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

In the base-ball match this afternoon between the Mutuals of New-York and the Athletics of this city, the former won, the score standing Mutuals 23, Athletics 21.

Destructive Fire at Conneautville, Pa.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

A fire occurred at Conneautville, Penn., this morning, which destroyed SCHOFIELD's Block, a Presbyterian Church, and a number of other buildings in the business part of the town. Twelve business firms were burned out. The loss is not stated.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Monday, Aug. 26, 1867.

Friday evening, Aug. 23, was devoted to an address by Prof. NEWBERRY, the President of the Association, on "The Method and Tendencies of Modern Science." The speaker apologized for taking this duty in place of the President of the year before, upon whom it is usually incumbent, explaining that, as Dr. BARNARD is absent in Europe, it seemed best to exchange, for this year, the functions of the retiring and the new President. He then rapidly sketched the marvelous development of science in the present age, which he traced to the adoption of the inductive reasoning of BACON, as its original stimulus and vital principle. There was no doubt that a spirit of skepticism accompanied this growth of philosophy, greatly to the alarm of many good men. To such he would offer some considerations of encouragement. In the first place, it cannot be denied that the world is grown better and happier. Our ancestors were little better than barbarians. The faith they had was mixed with superstition—their knowledge was chaotic and useless—their notion of morals much lower than ours. Out of that darkness have come our present democracy, comfort, intelligence, good morals, good manners and scientific knowledge. This being the case, no one need despair of the future. The tendency to skepticism in science was the result of the Baconian method, which, in reducing to order and system the chaotic accumulation of ancient learning, observation, tradition, superstition and error, classified all propositions as demonstrated, demonstrable, probable, possible and impossible, and rejected all but the first two classes. The defect, or rather the limitation of the method lies in the inadequacy of mathematical proof. While science refuses to recognize truths which lie beyond its realm—as, in a certain sense, it must refuse—the methods of science cannot but be narrow and skeptical. But the use of these methods in the study of nature is not incompatible with faith and vital religion. All scientific men are not infidel, nor wicked, nor sensual. On the contrary, the most important steps of progress have been taken by sincere and devout men. Yet it cannot be denied that the present tendency of modern science is materialistic. It is mistaken conservatism to attempt to arrest this tendency by suppressing free discussion; because, first, it would be impossible, and, secondly, truth will certainly be found consistent with truth, and this result should be hastened, not retarded. The end of materialism will be faith. Already science has reached the wall of adamant beyond which it cannot pass; and it will soon return to the heap of chaff which it has once winnowed and cast away, convinced that there was something left therein, more valuable than all which it has extracted. A review was given of the various departments of modern thought, and these principles illustrated in each. Leconte, Spencer, Mill, Buckle, Draper, Darwin, Strauss, Renan, Colenso, and other representatives or independent thinkers, were alluded to. In speaking of ethnology, the lecturer said that the antiquity of man appears to be greater than we have hitherto believed. But modern investigation throws as yet no light on the origin of man and of races. The advocates of diverse origins for the different human types differ among themselves as to their number, some claiming three, and others as many as fifteen, a sign that the matter is still one of speculation. This opens the question of the origin of species. The theory of DARWIN is not new; but it was formerly based upon the idea of evolution; while according to him, the beauty of the world is but the form which plastic nature assumes in the mould of circumstances. The accidents of development become its law. This hypothesis can never be accepted, because it is neither demonstrated nor demonstrable. In the nature of the case, it can never be completely proved. Such facts as the sterility of the neutres among bees, the honey ants of Mexico, &c., are not touched nor explained by it; it gives no explanation of beauty which will account for the fact; and it does not throw any light upon the origin of life. This question is still a mystery. The vital force is evidently distinct from the mechanical forces. The reproduction of physical and mental, often trivial, traits in successive generations is unexplained. The Darwin theory, in DARWIN himself, is accompanied with faith and a pure life, and is not inconsistent with these when shorn of its non-demonstrable features, and put in its true place as a mere discussion of the variations and proper limits of species. Materialists should remember that law is but a name for an observed order of sequence, and has in itself no force. In spite of all their laws, man remains conscious that he is an independent agent, and as such the ruler, not the creature, of circumstances. He wills and chooses; and until materialism can dislodge man from his independent position in the universe, it cannot attack the independence and power of the Almighty, nor dethrone Him from the kingdom He has created.

FOURTH DAY.

The Sections met at 9 A. M. on Saturday, and proceeded for a short time with the reading of papers and discussion, when they adjourned to give opportunity for a delightful excursion across Lake Champlain, on the new and beautiful steamer *Adirondack*, at the invitation of the Transportation Company. The members and their families, with other invited guests, were carried across to Port Kent, on the West shore, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to the wonderful chasm and falls of the Au Sable. Here they spent several hours, wandering along the summit or base of the cliffs, admiring the beauty and grandeur of the chasm and the cataract, or climbing, hammer in hand, along the precipitous rocks, seeking the lingulae and the rare small trilobites of the lower Potsdam—the oldest fossils found in New-York State—for which this locality is famous. Plenty of poor specimens of lingulae, and half of one trilobite, were the scientific harvest of the day; but the crop of fun and frolic was abundant, and gathered with a merry "harvest-home." A cruise among the islands of the lake, a luncheon with speeches, &c., and a safe debarkation at Burlington, completed a day of perfect enjoyment. In the evening, science demanded a return to work. The Sections met, and several interesting papers were presented. I can only find room to mention one—that of LEWIS H. MORGAN, on a certain beaver-dam, together with many interesting remarks on the American beaver. Mr. MORGAN has thoroughly studied this subject, and is able to correct many popular and scientific errors which have heretofore obtained. One of the latter was the notion of European zoölogists that the European and American beavers were two species. The comparison of a large number of skulls indicates that the presumed differences are not constant. There is, therefore, but one beaver. Among other interesting facts and opinions stated were the following: The beavers do not live in colonies, but in families. They do not build their dams all at once, as we now see them, but small and weak, afterward enlarging them by constant additions and repairs to great size. They keep the old places, so that many beaver-dams are hundreds and thousands of years old. They do not use their tails as trowels, nor mix mortar, nor cement their work. They bring grass and earth with their paws to fill up chinks and holes, and sometimes slap it tight with their flat tails. They do not intentionally curve their dams up stream for the sake of greater strength. The dams sometimes curve up stream and sometimes down, and the line is due to the displacement of materials by the current during the work. They sometimes make canals, and float the sticks they have cut and find too heavy to carry through the brush to the point desired. They do not fell logs across streams with the intention of using them for the basis of a dam, although they sometimes make dams where such a basis is afforded. An interesting discussion, participated in by Messrs. Newberry, Hitchcock, Chittenden, Morris, Raymond and Whittlesey, showed, among other things, that the beaver is not extinct in the Adirondacks, quite common in Maine, and occasionally found in Virginia. At Lake Superior and in the far West its abundance is beyond estimate. Of late years the trappers have molested the beavers less, on account of the fall in the value of their fur, resulting from its disuse in the hat manufacture. Consequently they have increased in some localities where they had become scarce.

The Sub-section for Political Economy, founded the other day was intended to accommodate a gentleman who for two years has brought to the meeting numerous half-crazy papers on social science. As he was the only member of the sub-section, it was expected that he would retire to a separate room, as he did last year at Buffalo, elect himself chairman and secretary, and read his lucubration to an admiring audience of one. Unfortunately he did not like the programme; and startled the Association by inserting an announcement in the papers as Chairman of the Sub-section on Political Economy, that he would deliver a public lecture on Sunday evening on a variety of subjects, including the deluge, the glacial theory, and exhibit a new way to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, &c. There was no knowing but this eccentric philosopher might undertake to illustrate literally the clothing of the naked. At any rate, Section A came down upon him cruelly Saturday night, passing resolutions that the affair was in no way connected with the Association, and promptly abolishing the Sub-section on Political Economy altogether. The gentleman who was chairman, secretary and section in one, will be obliged to disband.

GRAPHITE.

Proceedings of the Last Day.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Aug. 26, 1867.

A general meeting of the Association was held at 10 A. M., and matters of interest were arranged regarding the approaching adjournment, and the transaction of the business of the day. The most important occurrence was the passage of a resolution thanking GEO. PEABODY, Esq., for his munificent gifts, amounting in the aggregate to more than four millions of dollars, to the cause of science and education. The Association then adjourned to meet in sections. The following schedule will show the nature of the papers presented. Some in this list, however, were withdrawn, and of others only abstracts were presented, owing to the general desire to finish the session and reach an adjournment this evening.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

General meeting for business at 10 A. M.

SECTION A.—Mathematics and Physics.

1. On the Effect of Sunshine on Fires—E. N. Horsford.
2. On the Communication of Vibrations—Benjamin Peirce.
3. Notes on the Duke of Argyle's Theory of the Flight of Birds, with illustrations derived from the Trochilidae—L. E Chittenden.
4. On the Use of Months for Dates—J. F. Holton.
5. On Elliptic Integrals by Series, by David Trowbridge, presented by Dr. B. A. Gould.
6. On Euler's Universal Formulæ for the Summation of Series, by David Trowbridge, presented by Dr. B. A. Gould.
7. On Observations of Venus near Inferior Conjunction—C. S. Lyman.

SECTION B.—Natural History and Geology.

1. On some Fossil Reptiles and Fishes from the Carboniferous Strata of Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois—J. S. Newberry.
2. Cotta's Law of the Earth's Development—R. W. Raymond.
3. On Mountain Masses of Iron Ore in the United States—Chas. Whittlesey.
4. On the Lower Silurian Brown Hematite Beds of America—B. S. Lyman.
5. Explanation of the Geological Map of Maine—C. H. Hitchcock.
6. On the Geographical Distribution of Radiates on the West Coast of America—A. E. Verrill.
7. Considerations Relating to the Climate of the Glacial Epoch in North America—Edward Hungerford.
8. Depression of the Sea during the Glacial Period—Charles Whittlesey.
9. Ripton Sea Beaches—E. Hungerford.
10. On the Cretacious and Tertiary Flora of North America—J. S. Newberry.
11. On Certain Effects produced upon Fossils by Weathering—O. C. Marsh.
12. Geology of Vermont—C. H. Hitchcock.
13. The Insect Fauna of the Summit of Mount Washington as compared with that of Labrador—A. S. Packard, Jr.
14. Remarks on the Ichthyological Fauna of Lake Champlain—F. W. Putnam.
15. The Embryology of Libellula, (Diplax,) with notes on the Morphology of Insects and the classification of the Neuroptera—A. S. Packard, Jr.

Of the papers presented in Section A, we can only mention one or two. The paper of Prof. PEIRCE, who was prevented from attending, was read by Prof. LOVERING, and accompanied with interesting experiments. Some of the common phenomena of communicated vibration are already well known. The effect of a swinging pendulum upon a neighboring one of the same length was illustrated by experiment. The second pendulum soon commenced to oscillate, and the first stopped. Then the motion was communicated back to the first, and the second stopped; and so on indefinitely until the resistance of the air put an end to the movement of both. The interference of vibrations was shown by two organ-pipes giving the same sound, the volume of tone from which is less when both are sounded together than when either is sounded alone. This interference may go so far as to produce perfect silence from two tones in unison; but the experiment is a very delicate and difficult one. Important practical results were deduced from this principle. It is, for instance, better to use a single pendulum in astronomical clocks, since the second pendulum sometimes employed affects the vibrations of the first.

J. F. HOLTON's brief and curious paper, on the use of months for dates, recommended the numbering of the days of the year in their sequence, so as to get rid of the confusion of calculations attendant upon our irregular and arbitrary division into months. It was shown that according to this plan the reckoning of intervals of time would be greatly simplified, since it would become a simple subtraction. The occurrence of the new moon and the determination of the day of the week on which a given day of the year would fall, are easily and rapidly calculated in similar ways. We may doubt, however, whether so prosaic and utilitarian a reform is possible. Poets will hardly immortalize May-day as sweet One Hundred and Twenty-one, and patriots can with difficulty accustom themselves to praise Independence Day as the Glorious One Hundred and Eighty-fifth. What would become of Christmas as Old Three Hundred and Fifty-nine? What well-organized boy would take pleasure in shouting Ninety-one-fool?

In Section B the proceedings were extraordinarily interesting. Prof. NEWBERRY displayed a magnificent series of fossil fishes from the carboniferous rocks of the West; and, although he subsequently withdrew his paper on cutaceous and tertiary flora, it must be admitted that his contributions to this meeting, in the department of palæontology, have been in the highest degree important. Rarely, if ever, have so many new, striking and superbly illustrated discoveries of fossils been presented at a single meeting of any scientific body as have been brought forward at the present session of the Association by NEWBERRY, DAWSON, MARSH and others.

A brief paper by R. W. RAYMOND, of New-York, called attention to COTTA's recently-propounded theory of the earth's development, pronouncing it an extension of the Darwinian idea, and an attempt to connect matter and life and mind in one continuous history, unbroken by interferences of the creative power. It was claimed that the formula of COTTA not only does not exclude, but actually hints, if it does not necessitate, the increment of new forms by successive creations; and, understood in this sense, which is not exactly that which was intended by COTTA, the law of development was represented to be a beautiful and grand lens, through which to view, with renewed interest, the history of the globe.

Col. WHITTLESEY substituted for his paper on Mountain Masses of Iron Ore, a brief statement of the recent discovery of tin in Missouri, quoting the account by FOSTER, of Chicago, without vouching for its correctness. This called forth a debate, in which Messrs. NEWBERRY, WHITTLESEY and RAYMOND participated, and in course of which the evidence thus far presented as to the occurrence, nature and value of the Missouri tin deposits was pretty roughly handled, and shown to be of a most contradictory and unsatisfactory character. In fact, after this brief but slashing discussion, there was nothing left of the whole story but the fact that tin had been found in Missouri, and the possibility, (as yet not even amounting to a probability,) that if the area containing it is large enough, there may be discovered workable deposits of stream tin. The evidence so far obtained was considered to be rather unfavorable to the notion of profitable vein-mining. It would be a salutary check to premature excitements, like the Missouri one, if they could receive such a merciless analysis at the hands of skeptical critics.

LYMAN's paper on the Lower Silurian Brown Hematite Beds was illustrated by photographic copies of a topographical and geological map from actual surveys of certain localities in Virginia, made by the author.

Prof. HITCHCOCK's two papers on the geology of Maine and Vermont, consisted of explanations of colored maps and sections of those States. Prof. HITCHCOCK, following in the footsteps of his distinguished father, has won honorable distinction as a field geologist; but it is not wonderful, considering the great field over which his surveys have extended, and the complicated and much disputed nature of the formation it contains, that many of his conclusions are strongly contradicted by other, and, in their special spheres, more minutely informed observers. His paper did not receive the discussion which was evidently a-brewing, as the flight of time admonished the section of the necessity of haste.

Prof. VERRILL, of Yale, communicated a most interesting paper on the marine fauna, especially the radiates of the west coast of America. He showed how their geographical distribution is regulated chiefly by the temperature of the sea, and therefore by the warm and cold marine currents. Most able and important was his comparison between the east and west coast of the Isthmus, as regards their marine fauna. The zoölogical evidence is against the existence, since the present species of marine life began, of any channel of communication between the two oceans, unless, perhaps, a very shallow one, in which the water, by means of the numerous streams of the Isthmus, would be brackish. The geological evidence does not prove such a channel, but suggests a communication in the Cetaceous period. The extremely youthful appearance of Prof. VERRILL adds to the admiration with which we contemplate his marvelous familiarity with different branches of natural science. In geology, mineralogy, chemistry, botany and zoölogy (the latter of which he teaches) he seems almost equally at home.

A Committee of nine was appointed to consider the nomenclature of zoölogy, and, if possible, to establish some rules for the guidance of that profession. The Committee are as follows, being taken as representatives from many different localities and institutions of learning: DANA, of Yale; WYMAN, of Harvard; BAIRD, of the Smithsonian; LEIDY, of Philadelphia; NEWBERRY, of Columbia; DAWSON, of Montreal; STIMSON, of Chicago; SCUDDER, of Boston, and PUTNAM, of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

In the evening, at the general meeting, votes of thanks were offered to everybody who had been kind to the association, including officials, citizens of Burlington, railroad and steamboat companies. Resolutions were unanimously passed, and ordered to be sent to the proper Government officials, reaffirming the sympathy of the association with efforts to introduce the metrical system of weights and measures in America; but at the same time protesting against the rash alteration of weight or fineness of our monetary unit, the gold dollar.

The officers for the next meeting were elected as follows: President, Dr. B. A. GOULD; Vice-President, Col. WHITTLESEY; Permanent Secretary, Prof. LOVERING; General Secretary, Prof. ALFRED ROCKWOOD; Treasurer, Dr. ELWIN. Dr. GOULD was requested to prepare and deliver at the next meeting, a eulogy on the late Prof. BACHE. The meeting then adjourned, after fixing the next meeting for the first Wednesday of August next, at Chicago. During the evening, the members of the Association attended a delightful levee at the house of Dr. HICKOK, of Burlington, which may be said to close a most successful meeting. To-morrow, about twenty-five will go on an excursion to Mount Mansfield, the highest point of the Green Mountains, at the invitation of the Mansfield House Association. But most have gone home direct, or will do so in the morning. I may write you from Mansfield.

GRAPHITE.

Cotton and the Cotton Worm in Florida.

From the Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel, Aug. 12.

Cotton-picking in this section is commencing in good earnest. A gentleman who is planting near the city informed us a week ago that an ordinary cotton-picker could readily gather 100 pounds a day on his plantation at that time. Barring the universal dread of the caterpillar, the prospect for a large cotton crop in this region is very flattering, indeed. One of the largest cotton-planters in Leon stated in our hearing, several days ago, that the number of caterpillars was rapidly on the increase in his cotton fields, and that they "made their appearance this year thrifty, full grown, and the most voracious fellows he ever saw." Their appearance at this early period is very ominous of great disaster to the precious "weed" against which they wage so relentless a war. At any rate, let the planter go to work and save the first cotton opened before its value is deteriorated by rains and stains.

VERMONT.

Clarendon Springs—Where They Are and What They Are—How They Were Discovered—The Country Around.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLARENDON SPRINGS, Vt., Monday, Aug. 26.

Though Clarendon Springs cannot be called a fashionable watering-place, if we compare it with Saratoga or Newport, yet it is certainly one of the pleasantest places to which one can resort during Summer, to avoid the heat, and dust, and noise, and other annoyances of the great City. Within easy reach of railway facilities, pleasantly nestled between beautiful hills that in the distance assume the shape and altitude of mountains, Clarendon may be fitly styled a Summer retreat. Not that it is by any means a dull place. On the contrary, the hotel is crowded with people from New-York and other cities, and every evening we have music and dancing, and not a week passes without its share of pleasant picnics and excursions. Occasionally, too, we have excellent private theatricals, which would not suffer by comparison with similar entertainments at Saratoga or Newport.

Of course the great attraction here is the springs, which are popularly endowed with many wonderful curative qualities, and as the water is entirely tasteless, and is, in fact, the only water we have, the patients are never tempted to neglect their drinking privileges. The springs ooze out everywhere, and their medicinal qualities have been known to the country people around for many years. I don't think they were known to the Indians; or, if they were, the aboriginal medicine men kept the secret well and never divulged it to their white neighbors. The tasteless quality of the water tended to keep the springs in obscurity. In fact, their peculiar properties were only discovered by accident about fifty years ago. A man who was engaged in chopping wood in a clearing got his hand poisoned with ivy. To relieve the pain he washed in one of the numerous springs that well from the hillside, and to his surprise the pain almost immediately subsided and he experienced no further trouble. From that time the people of Vermont were accustomed to resort to the springs for the cure of every ill that human flesh is heir to. People would send long distances for the water; and until the hotel was built, invalids used to live in the neighborhood of the springs, in sheds and huts during Summer time. After a time, as the Springs became more widely known, the hotel and other buildings were erected, and Clarendon was enrolled among the regular Summer resorts of city people. The Springs were tastefully built up and inclosed, and the ground skilfully laid out. At present few places offer stronger attractions than Clarendon to those who seek an agreeable Summer resort, neither over-fashionable nor too quiet.

One of the principal attractions is the beautiful scenery. The approach to the house from Rutland is very charming. The road winds along between the hills for several miles, and at a certain turning round the base of a hill brings you in sight of the gables of the hotel, just visible among the trees. Directly in front of the house runs a graveled drive-way, and you step from the carriage directly on to a broad piazza which runs round three sides of the house. In front there is a fine lawn, shaded with elm and maple trees. The scenery around is romantic and picturesque; and not far from here are some very beautiful falls, of which I will write hereafter.

A few nights since we had a very pleasant hop at the hotel. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, intertwined with garlands of flowers. The company was large, comprising representatives from all parts of the country, and the display of rich toilettes on the part of the ladies was remarked upon by many old visitants as exceeding anything in their remembrance of former years. Clarendon Springs is fast becoming one of the foremost watering-places in the country. Mr. MURRAY, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Clarendon House knows "how to keep a hotel," which is, perhaps, the highest praise that can be bestowed on a landlord.

C.

National Labor Congress in Chicago—Final Adjournment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1867.

The concluding session of the National Labor Congress was held to-day. As a representative body of the workingmen of the country, the Congress may be said to be a failure, both in numbers and in some other respects. There were only about sixty present, and many of these were not laboringmen, except that they labor with pen and tongue. Nearly all who took a prominent part in the business of the Convention, or Congress, were of this description.

An attempt to designate a "national organ" was made, and, after some discussion, indefinitely postponed. This result was reached on account of each of the delegates favoring the "organ" of their respective localities.

The subject of finance seemed to be a most embarrassing one, and a want of the necessary funds to meet expenses was apparent at every step.

A resolution was adopted that the National Labor Congress express its sympathy and coöperation with the laboring classes of Europe, in their struggles against political and social wrongs.

The officers were installed, votes of thanks passed, and various matters discussed, and an order passed to print the report of the proceedings in pamphlet form. The Congress reconsidered its vote in favor of New-York, and resolved to hold its next annual session in Pittsburgh on the first Wednesday of May, 1868.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we deprecate the employment on Government works of persons who are hostile to the interests of labor, in preference to others every way more competent. That whenever such cases become known to the President of the National Labor Union, he immediately appeal to the President of the United States for the removal of such person or persons.

A resolution was passed protesting against the extension of the Howe sewing-machine patent, and and against the extension of the patent of all labor-saving machines when the patentee had received a fair remuneration.

Mr. CAMERON of this City, in view of the utter failure of the Eight-hour Law of this State, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that it is inexpedient for any State or locality, under existing circumstances, to attempt to secure the adoption of the eight-hour system until the same be recognized by the National Legislature.

The Congress adjourned *sine die*. In the evening a "ratification meeting" was held in the Court house-square which was addressed by several gentlemen. Their remarks were generally upon the necessity of forming a national labor political party. Resolutions were adopted that the laboring men of Chicago pledge themselves to support the platform adopted by the Congress, and pledging themselves to cut loose from party ties and predilections.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Western country seems to have run wild on horse-racing, base ball and similar entertainments. Considering that it is dog days, and that for the past two weeks we have had all over the West excessively hot and dry weather, this is a somewhat singular expression of the public taste. We have two race-courses here in full operation, with all their attendant demoralizing surroundings, and the city is consequently full of gamblers and blacklegs of all sorts. In various other places horse-racing tournaments and horse-shows are in progress, with like accompaniments.

We judge, however, that the rural sentiment of the State has prevailed so far as to drive horse-racing, both by men and women, from our agricultural fairs, to which they have long been a disgrace and a nuisance. We see far less announcements of them than usual. In this good work the *Prairie Farmer* of this city has done a good share, as it early took ground against the demoralizing practice of turning fair-grounds into race-courses.

Base ball continues to be the rage. It has extended to the non-professionals and descended to the ridiculous. Our great "national game" is being burlesqued extensively.

The theatres are still running successfully. "Black Crook" has drawn remarkably, both in the city and from the country.

GRAIN ARRIVING.

The new wheat crop and the old corn crop begin to come in quite lively. The receipts amount to about half a million bushels daily, and the shipments are quite heavy.

The hot dry weather is interfering with the growth of the corn, and in some localities serious injury has already taken place. But, on the whole, the crop still promises to be a large one.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Hancock's Administration—What it has Accomplished.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Aug. 26.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reflecting upon Gen. HANCOCK's administration in the Department of Missouri, having been widely published, with various comments, I have collected the facts bearing upon the question from the most reliable sources, with the desire to put them before the public, and correct any erroneous impressions that may have been made. As regards the debate in the Senate upon this report, I will say nothing; statements made there will surely be corrected by Senators themselves when the report of the War Department, called for at the same time as that of the Commissioner, is published at the next session. In the meantime, to prevent injustice to a gallant officer, I trust you will publish this statement, which is fortified by documentary evidence.

The Commissioner, but just appointed, and yet by an experience of a few weeks so thoroughly confident of his knowledge of Indian affairs, gives as the causes of the present war, "the Sand Creek affair, and the burning of the Indian villages of friendly Cheyennes and Arapahoes April 19, 1867, by order of Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK."

"The Sand Creek affair" (December, 1864, two years and four months previous to the burning of the village) was said by the Indian Bureau to have been finally settled by the treaties of 1865 and 1866, by which the Indians were paid for the injuries sustained by them in that affair. If these treaties resulted in peace, then that affair could not be one of the causes of the present war.

The villages destroyed were not those of the friendly Cheyennes, nor of the Arapahoes, but of the Dog Soldiers, the so-called chivalry of the Cheyennes, and several bands of Sioux from the North, who had come with the avowed purpose of inaugurating war in the Spring.

As an evidence that the treaties of 1865 and 1866 were not respected by the Indians, I give an authenticated list of some of the murders and depredations, and declarations of war in Gen. HANCOCK's Department, since the date of the last.

Sept. 19, 1866, a band of Cheyennes ran off fourteen horses and two mules from Fort Wallace; Sept. 29, 1866, two employés of the Overland Mail Company murdered at Chalk Bluff Station by the Cheyennes; Nov. 10, 1866, a man murdered at Fort Fara by a Cheyenne; June, 1866, six men murdered by the Cheyennes on the tributaries of the Solomon's Fork; January, 1867, a party of Cheyennes attacked a chief of the Kaws, wounded one man and ran off forty-four horses.

Last Fall and Winter the Indians warned the engineering parties of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, that they must suspend operations; notified the stage companies to the same effect, and informed them and the military post commandants that they would commence war in the Spring, as soon as the grass came up. Their declared purpose was to prevent the construction of the railroad, military posts, stations, &c., and the passage of the mail stages and other travel—all secured (?) by the treaties. Prominent chiefs of the Kiowas also informed the military post commanders that these Sioux had come from the North for the purpose of uniting with the Cheyennes, (and with the Arapahoes and Kiowas, if the latter would agree,) in the war to be inaugurated in the Spring—that they did not wish war, but the majority of their tribe did.

It being evident, from these depredations, murders and declarations of the Indians, and the general belief on the frontier and on the Plains that war was almost certain in the Spring, Gen. HANCOCK was ordered to proceed with a large force into the country of these Indians. He was to "talk" with them, and deter them from war, if possible; to make no demands for past murders and robberies; to separate the peaceful from those who intended war, as declared; to assure the well-disposed of our protection; to strengthen the wavering; to show those who intended war that we had troops enough to crush them; and to explain clearly and unmistakably that the routes of travel must be kept clear. His "talks" with the Indians (some of which have been published) show that they were made fully aware of our desire for peace, and at the same time warned against inaugurating war. Col. LEAVENWORTH, agent for the Camanches and Kiowas, and Col. WYNKOOP, agent for the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches of the Plains, were invited to accompany the expedition, in order to have their influence and assistance for peace; and they did.

The command reached Fort Larned on the 7th of April, where Agent WYNKOOP informed Gen. HANCOCK that he had sent runners to the chiefs of his tribes to arrange a conference with Gen. HANCOCK at that post on the 10th. Gen. HANCOCK remained there to meet them, several chiefs visiting the post. A severe snow-storm occurred on the 9th, and the proposed meeting did not take place. On the 11th information was obtained that large bands of the Cheyennes and Sioux (the latter had come from the North to open the war in the Spring) were encamped in one village at Pawnee Fork, and Agent WYNKOOP stated that they had been about to start to the camp, but had stopped to hunt buffalo. On the evening of the 12th two Cheyenne chiefs and a number of Indians from the village came to camp. Gen. HANCOCK repeated to them the peaceful character of the expedition; said that he had waited since the 7th to meet all their chiefs; that as they had not come, as promised, he would go to them to have a "talk;" and it was so agreed. The following day, the 13th, the command started in the direction of the village, the Indians, in small bands, firing the grass in front, PAWNEE KILLER, a prominent chief of the Sioux, and several of the Cheyenne chiefs, came to meet Gen. HANCOCK, and it was arranged that they would remain in camp that night, and that the other chiefs would come at 9 the next morning. But at 9 they had not come, and the chiefs went back, saying they would bring them. As the wind commenced blowing too strongly to permit a conference at the camp, the Indians were informed, and they assented, that Gen. HANCOCK should move nearer their village to meet them. Accordingly, at 11 A. M., the 14th, the command started, meeting on the way a large force from the village, drawn up in line of battle. Gen. HANCOCK advanced with his officers, to meet the chiefs of this force, and, after a "talk," it was arranged that all the chiefs would come to headquarters as soon as the troops encamped, and hold the council.

Camp was pitched half a mile from the village, guards placed around the camp to prevent the men going to the village, and the loose ponies grazing near sent to the Indians. About 7 in the evening, several inferior chiefs came to camp and stated that some of the women and children of both tribes were running off for fear of the troops, and, at their request, horses were given them to bring them back. They left ostensibly for this purpose, stating that all the chiefs would meet Gen. HANCOCK in council the next morning. At 9:30 the scout reported that the Indians were about to leave, and were cutting and otherwise destroying their lodges. Gen. CUSTER, with the cavalry, was at once ordered to surround the village—but half a mile distant—marched immediately, but arrived to find it deserted.

Then followed the capture and burning of "Lookout Station," the murder of three men guarding it, the disemboweling and burning of their bodies, the destruction and theft of valuable property and animals on the 15th; the firing into the station at Stormy Hollow, and the theft of animals there on the 15th; the capture of mules and commissary stores on the road on the 16th; the capture of horses and other property at Chalk Bluffs on the 17th; the capture of the stock of the Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, north of Stormy Hollow, on the 18th; the destruction of the station, stable fixtures and other valuable property at Walker's Creek Station on the same day; and other outrages, all committed by these bands of Cheyennes and Sioux, stripped and painted, and prepared for this war that they had threatened. Gen. HANCOCK remained at the village, guarding it from pillage from the 14th to the 19th, awaiting the return of the Indians or other news of their movements. Hearing officially these acts, committed by these very bands in defiance of the troops, and before a shot was fired, and learning that CUSTER could not pursue, he followed the dictates of sound judgment and the spirit of his orders, and directed the burning of the village. Some punishment was necessary. CUSTER could not pursue; it would be impossible accurately to distinguish these bands from others of their tribes in the future; they had avoided a friendly council while inviting it; they had inaugurated the war previously declared; had robbed, burned and murdered, and stopped all travel; broken their treaties, and shown themselves treacherous and faithless. It was from this village, where they had conspired, that they stole forth on their murderous mission. By burning it all would be punished who deserved it, and the loss was one they could not repair in years. For years they had been engaged in rapine and murder and threats of war, but had looked to their agents to shield them, and successfully. Now they have thrown down the gauntlet of war in the face of the troops, and the peace of the Plains, civilization, humanity and justice required such a punishment.

Of course the Indian agents objected to it, and said the Government would pay for it; they never had demanded the persons of robbers and murderers, for it might stop traffic in goods, whisky, carbines, pistols, powder, &c., &c.; and it is so hard for gentlemen, with expensive habits, to live on $1,500 a year!

Now, in view of all these facts, can any disinterested person believe the statement of the Commissioner, that "the foolish and reckless burning of the Indian villages" is one of the causes of the present war? And the other cause is the "Sand Creek affair," two years and four months previous. This affair was paid for liberally under the system of paying off the Indians when they leave complaints against us, and granting them immunity for their acts of rapine, murder and war by a treaty. But, of course, it was ineffectual, and yet the agent first, and then the Commissioner, in pursuance of the same policy, proposes payment for the burned village. We must not plead a set-off of lives and property, of more value, destroyed before the burning of the village; it is not for us to claim anything; we must sue the Indians for peace, and pay them for it; we must tell them that they can murder and rob and destroy; ravage our frontiers, and separate the Atlantic and Pacific by a wall of fire. We beg them not to do it, or at least to stop for a few months, and we will make a treaty with them, and pay them for it, and renew their supplies of carbines, powder and ball, and give our licensed traders a chance to fill their pockets.

The causes of the past and present Indian difficulties are directly traceable to the Indian Bureau. The sentiment against it at the Plains and on the frontier is intense and universal, and even the Indians accuse their agents of defrauding them. The traders, licensed by these agents, teach the Indians drunkenness, bad faith and all sorts of villainy, and supply them the arms and ammunition that make them insolent and formidable. An Indian Commissioner and agents, appointed by political preferment, without regard to any knowledge of Indian affairs—the agents with a salary only of $1,500 a year, but with the exclusive privilege of licensing Indian traders—traders, extortioners—teaching apt scholars to cheat, lie, steal, drink and brawl—broken treaties, murder, robbery and arson unpunished and bought off; anxiety for a one-sided peace, and lucrative traffic, under all circumstances—these are the causes of our Indian difficulties.

The system has proved a disastrous failure. We must set the whole question at rest once and forever. Extermination is inhuman, and not to be thought of. The arrest of civilization at its present limits, the abandonment of railroad and other communication with the Pacific is equally absurd and wrong. There remains but one way—to remove the Indians away from the routes of travel to reservations—preferable to one reservation—to be set apart for their use forever. There as the buffalo and antelope disappear, and until they become an agricultural people, they must be fed, if necessary, and the missionary and schoolmaster must be sent to teach them religion and civilization. There they must be guarded and protected, and, if necessary, restrained by the military, and all speculators, liquor dealers, traders—in fact, all whites—must be excluded by the same strong arm.

VOLUNTEER.

The Recent Fight Near Fort Phil. Kearny.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Mr. PORTER, who has just reached here from Fort Phil. Kearny, brings further details from the fight of the 2d of August near that post. He is a man unaccustomed to exaggerate, and thoroughly familiar with Indians, and his statement puts even a better face on the matter than was given by telegraph.

Mr. PORTER's train, employed at the fort in hauling wood, had gone out early in the morning to cut and bring in wood, under escort of some thirty or forty soldiers under Major POWER, of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and having besides some fifty citizens, teamsters, wood-choppers, &c., all well armed, and most of them old mountain men. For several days previous, Indians in small bands had been hovering around the post, and committing some small depredations. After reaching the forest the wagon bodies were taken from the wagons (to use the latter for hauling logs) and piled up in a sort of circular corral, a species of defence well known to the frontiersman. The men had hardly scattered to their work when they found themselves surrounded and attacked by an immense body of Indians, whose numbers could only be guessed at, but may be imagined when it is known that the coolest and most experienced of the men who saw them estimate them at from 1,500 to 2,000, and say that for three hours and a half, while the fight lasted, the woods swarmed with them on all sides. The whole party—wood choppers, teamsters and escort—retreated rapidly to their wagon body corral, but the corral being too small to hold them all, some had to fight from the outside. The Indians boldly charged upon them, but were received with such a withering fire that they retreated to reform and renew the attack with more caution. The little band were not to be the easy prey they had counted on. The Indians now dismounted, and stripping to the breech-clout, made another most determined and persistent charge on the corral. Again they got such a hot reception from the breech-loading rifles of the troops, and the Spencers and Henrys of the citizens, that they retreated in confusion, some of them having been left dead within thirty or forty feet of the corral. Taught by this severe experience, they now began the attack in a different way. Entirely surrounding the corral, and advancing as close as they dared, taking shelter behind trees, and advantages of the ground, they poured in a heavy and unremitting fire from rifles, shot guns and bows, until it seemed that nothing could live under its concentrated fierceness. But the devoted little band now just over the first nervous excitement of the attack, and well and skillfully handled by Major POWELL, were equal to their almost superhuman task. With a coolness equal to that of the Indians, and a skill in the use of their arms far superior to theirs, they lay behind the shelter of the wagon bodies and ox-yokes, making their breech-loaders tell fearfully on every Indian who showed himself, and wasting no ammunition in wild shots where they would not count. Indian after Indian fell under their accurate fire, only to be replaced by others from the numbers swarming ground, and thus for three hours and a half the fight continued desperately and against overwhelming odds, until Col. SMITH, with two more companies and a howitzer, arrived and gave welcome relief to the brave men who had so well fought in this unequal contest. Upon Col. SMITH's arrival the Indians retreated, carrying with them all their dead and wounded, except five or six, who had fallen so close to the corral that they could not get their bodies. Since the fight the Indians have disappeared from the vicinity, and nothing of their whereabouts or movements has been heard.

Mr. PORTER believes that the Indian loss in killed was from fifty to sixty, and in wounded not less than two or three hundred, many of whom were probably mortally wounded. This opinion is probably a correct one, as all around the corral, on the ground occupied by the Indians, bloody mocassins and leggins, and bits of bandages, were found, while the ground was covered every few feet by pools of blood where some red man had fallen, and been carried off by his comrades. It is to be remembered, too, that our men fought from behind a breastwork of wagon bodies and ox yokes, which greatly protected them, while the Indians had to advance on comparatively open ground. One old hunter who was in the corral said that he had fired more than fifty shots, and not one at over 75 yards, and he knew that at that distance he could hit a silver dollar every time. When the number and persistency of the Indians are considered, and the fact that our men fought with the very best of breech-loaders, and at a range at no time exceeding a hundred yards, it must be conceded that the loss of the Indians must have been fearful. All honor to Col. SMITH, Major POWELL and the gallant men who have set such a noble example of discipline, courage, and by whose conduct the moral effect of the Phil Kearny massacre has been greatly neutralized. The whites lost in killed, one officer, Lieut. JENNESS, of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and six men, whose names I could not procure, besides two men wounded.

Lieut. JENNESS was a young officer recently appointed from the volunteers of the war, and is spoken of in the highest terms by every one who knew anything of him.

The effect of replacing an inefficient, incapable man like CARRINGTON, with a live soldier and sensible man like Gen. JOHN E. SMITH, from Galena in your State, is already become apparent in that part of the country; and it is to be hoped that such changes will continue till all such men are retired to the quiet enjoyment of their paper laurels and bloodless reputations in the bosom of their families at home.

A Free Report of a Familiar Chat with Gen. Sheridan.

From the Somerset (Ohio) Advocate.

When the General, or "PHIL," as his father still persists in calling him, was last on a visit to his home at Somerset, in 1867, he arrived in the night by conveyance from Newark. He had been spending several weeks at Washington, and had been received with the highest marks of respect by Congress, and toasted and feasted by outsiders there and on his way back to New-Orleans by way of his home here, which he always manages to take in his route going or coming. During active hostilities he visited home but once, and then staid but a few days; but devotion to military life, for which he seems to have an inclination amounting almost to a passion, has not obliterated his love of home and the faces which greeted him in youth. On the occasion of his last visit, he was commander of his Department. The riots had taken place, had been fully discussed and grown stale in the public prints, but the General painted them freshly with the magic of his descriptive powers, until you again beheld the conflict passing before your amazed vision, and felt the horrors of that cruelty practiced upon defenseless innocence, as indignation itself flashed from the eye and shone through the broad throbbing temples of the narrator.

It was reported that some fair daughter of Louisiana had done what all the rebel armies failed to do—captured him. Now was the time to place the General on his honor under the roof of his ancestors, the glance of his parents, and the scrutinizing eye of his only sister, Mrs. WILSON. The subject was accordingly broached by some one, and while the General puffed his "meerschaum" you could not discover a single flit of thought through his countenance which displayed the least unwelcome disposition to "explain." "Yes," said he, "that report was sent abroad from New-Orleans by a newspaper correspondent who seeks every opportunity of injuring me, without apparently betraying any disposition to do so. He is shrewd enough to carry apparent friendship on the point of his pen, only that his real malignity may seek more satisfactory gratification."

This satisfied us all on this point, but the General having consented to occupy the quizzing-stool and be quizzed good naturedly, some one remarked, "We clear you of that count in the indictment, but how about Miss WRIGHT, of Virginia?" A glance at the interrogator told the General that more than a mere joke was intended by this inquiry, and that mystery was too plainly depicted in the countenance of all listeners to allow the question to pass slightly. He added a few more puffs to those which had already clouded the atmosphere, and began: "Miss WRIGHT, of Winchester, Virginia? 'Tis her fault she got into the newspapers, not mine. When I was preparing to drive EARLY out of that place, I needed information of its fortifications, strength, and the numbers I should have to encounter. Disaster had so frequently overcome our forces in the Valley that I felt extremely anxious to share the honor of reversing our fortunes in that region. Gen. GRANT had confided this great work to my charge. President LINCOLN regarded my success as extremely essential, and the whole country seemed to hold its breath, as if listening for the news from my army. Gen. GRANT visited me, I suppose, for the purpose of ascertaining whether I fairly comprehended the situation, and, becoming satisfied with my precautions, he made use of the homely but very significant phrase, 'Go in.' But before I did this I learned something of Miss WRIGHT, who is a Quaker lady, and resides with her parents in Winchester, who, like myself, were unimpeachably loyal. I had never seen her, only knew of her through spies and scouts, but I determined to obtain some information from her, believing I could rely on it as genuine. A colored man in the neighborhood of my headquarters held a pass to go and come from Winchester with marketing. I had him brought secretly to my headquarters, and having convinced myself 'he would do to tie to,' placed a small piece of paper in a small piece of tin-foil and wrapped it up so closely that he could take it in his mouth, while the foil protected it from injury, directing him to deliver his next marketing to Miss WRIGHT; not to go into the house, but leave the moment he had delivered the foil, and go about as if on other business until her answer was ready and wrapped up in a like manner. I thus obtained much valuable information, and when I made an attack on EARLY's forces knew there would be a bloody and desperate conflict, but my reliance on what Miss WRIGHT had told me, and on what I knew from other sources, never failed me through the severest trials on that memorable day. On my recent visit to Washington, I made it convenient to go to Winchester, and to present to this unaffectedly modest lady some token of my gratitude. I accordingly tendered her a fine gold watch, which cost me several hundred dollars, and would have given her other valuable presents had my exchequer warranted them, but while I made my visit and my token of gratitude a profound secret, she would not restrain her disposition to make them both known, and I instantly became the victim of another rumor implicating me in making love to another 'Southern lady.' As for the colored man, it would be unsafe, even now, to reward him suitably for his devotion to our cause.

Some one of the company adverted to the fact that his name was growing up for the Presidency of the United States. He piquantly retorted, "I am about as innocent of that as the other reports about falling in love with Southern ladies. I expect to live and die in the army. I have no aspirations for civil position. I believe I can discharge the executive duties of my present position, as I have succeeded in the command of both infantry and cavalry forces, finding new exigencies ever tapping new energies commensurate with new fields of labor within the army, but I love army life too well to seek its exchange for new and untried labors in civil life."

The next morning before daylight the General was on his way to New-Orleans by way of Columbus, Ohio, where he halted to receive the congratulations of the General Assembly of his own beloved Ohio.

Education in the South—Georgia Teacher's Association.

At the recent session of the Georgia Teacher's Association a resolution of thanks to GEO PEABODY, Esq., for his munificent donation to the cause of education was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary requested to furnish copies to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., Hon. R. C. WINTHROP and Rev. Dr. SEARS. The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to inquire into the practicability and expediency of establishing Manual Labor Schools upon such a basis as will extend the opportunity of education to all the children in Georgia; and also to inquire whether it would be wise and expedient for the Government to pass an act to enforce on parents the duty of educating their children.

Resolved, That it is our deliberate opinion that whites and blacks should be educated with equal privileges, but in separate schools.

Whereas, We earnestly desire the moral and intellectual elevation of the African race in our midst, and believe that it can only be done by the coöperation of the whites; therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially approve of our white fellow-citizens engaging in the education of colored persons, and promise to all such our encouragement and support.

The Tragedy at Jefferson, Texas—The Revenue Collector Kills His Assistant.

From the Jefferson (Texas) Jimplecute, Aug. 13.

On Saturday morning, the 10th inst., our city was thrown into mourning by the news that Col. WILLIAM H. FOWLER, Assistant Collector of Revenue for this County, had been shot and killed at his office on Austin-street, by DAVID B. BONFOEY, Collector of the District. Up to this time we have not been able to ascertain any facts, or cause, if any, for the dreadful crime. The evidence given before the jury of inqest was very strong against the prisoner. Deceased was shot in the back of the head, and the pen with which he was writing at the time remained in his hands. The prisoner was tried yesterday and committed to jail by Justice JONES, without the knowledge of the prosecuting counsel and no evidence (that we could hear of) was taken down in writing. The prisoner is a man of about sixty years of age, and a native of one of the New-England States, (Massachusetts, we believe,) but has been a resident of Marshal, Texas, for nearly twenty years. At the beginning of the late war he was a Secessionist, and although over age, joined the army, where he remained for a time. At the close of the war, however, or probably sooner, he had, like others, become a good Union man, and received the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas. Col. WILLIAM H. FOWLER was in his 38th year, and was a native of North Carolina. He had removed to Texas at the close of the war from Alabama, where he has filled several offices of honor and trust. He served several terms in the Legislature, was a prominent member of the Bar, and for a long time editor of the Eutaw *Whig*. During the war he commanded a battery of the Confederate army. The jury of inquest declared BONFOEY guilty of murder. We learn this morning that Justice J. G. JONES has been removed from the office, by order of the military, and that the case will be tried before Judge MABRY to-day.

The Funeral of President Day.

The New-Haven *Journal & Courier* of Tuesday contains a long report of the funeral obsequies of Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. LL. D., ex-President of Yale College, which took place at the Centre Church in New-Haven on the afternoon previous. The remains were borne into the church by the following bearers: Ex-Gov. WM. H. BUCKINGHAM, Rev. NOAH COE, Mr. HAWLEY OLMSTED, Mr. TIMOTHY BISHOP, Prof. THEODORE TWINING, Dr. WORTHINGTON HOOKER, Rev. E. C. JONES, of Southington, and Rev. Dr. BOND of Norwich. The coffin was a very plain one, covered with black cloth, with a simple green wreath of evergreens placed on top. On the communion table near by were three baskets containing beautiful white flowers mingled with green leaves. As the remains were being carried up the aisle all the graduates of the college present arose and remained standing until the coffin was placed at the foot of the altar. There were present in the body of the church the Faculty and Corporation of the College, the club to which the deceased belonged, graduates and a number of leading citizens. On the left of the north aisel were seated the Common Council and town officers. Most of the gentlemen present were well past the meridian of life.

Selections from Scripture were read by Prof. FISHER, and the funeral discourse was delivered by President WOOLSEY, who took for his text the 27th Psalm, 37th verse: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." The speaker said he supposed that nearly all of the two thousand five hundred graduates of the college who graduated while President DAY was at the head of the college, if asked who was the best man they ever knew, they would say President Day, and that his family and friends would give the same answer; and so, said he, would I. He was a man who had no faults that had to be kept down out of sight, but one who was perfect—who had mastered his faults. He was perfect and upright after the Christian standard. His perfections was not an acquisition obtained after a struggle for years, but as far as we could look back we have ascribed to him the same character. There was in his character an uncommon harmony of attributes, and it was fitting that peace should be to him to the last, and that his end should be like the setting of the sun. It is a great honor to me to pay this last tribute to him; to tell the simple story of his life, and to be kind and charitable, and at the same time to be just. There was no use to cover up that which was false with words, for God will set it aside at his bar. It was difficult in speaking of a good man to know what to leave out, but in the case of this man there was no difficulty of this kind. There is nothing to leave out. He himself would wish, more than all, that all we think should be spoken of him. I am thankful that there is no other way to speak.

The same characteristics which he possessed when a man, were observed in him when a boy. His father gave him the garden to work in, and his brother THOMAS once said he had a great faculty of getting work out of his brothers. When it was raining he would say, "Come, boys, now the ground is wet the weeds will pull up easy;" and when it was dry he would say "Let us pull up the weeds now, for they will die quickly." He always liked to work in the garden as long as he was able to. The remark of the boy was an indication of that humor which lay hid in his character.

In alluding to the leading traits of character of the deceased, President WOOLSEY noticed, first, the remarkable harmony and consistency of it. It had no striking defects, no excrescences. It lacked that showiness that the prominence of a characteristic produces; it had a roundness and symmetry. One quality of his mind was an uncommon clearness, exactness of definition, and a terseness of style. He knew beforehand what he wished to say, and did not need to blot out an imperfectly expressed thought. He had great patience and caution. His modesty removed him from self-conceit. Method marked not more his intellectual than his physical character. He exhibited rare patience in the regularity of his habits and in his self-control to resist any change. His long life grew out of his character. His mind was of the reasoning class, without a prominence of the imaginative faculties. He was removed from the mystical, and the atheistical. He settled down upon a question not doggedly but from a conviction of the truth. There was a happy union of traits not marked by the prominence of any of them. In regard to his moral qualities, he had such a great subordination of will and propensity, that it was hard to say what was constituted by nature and what by the spirit. He had a more than usual reserve. Hence his character had a certain impersonality about it. He rarely spoke of his own illness or of his sorrows, and I suppose he kept his religious feelings closed up, unless by exposing them he could do good. In looking about for a weak spot in his character, I can think of none, unless it was that by timidity he was kept from doing good, but his caution did not do this, it only kept him from hasty action. It was that which made him valuable to the College. It was this quality of caution that laid the foundation of that prudence for which he was noted. It was different from sagacity and shrewdness. His coolness was remarkable. He was subject to none of the excitements that affect some good men. No fear disturbed him, and he arose above the disturbing causes of the moment to a region of peace. His calmness was of a very wide, sweeping and radical quality. It implied peace within that overcame every storm. He had great mildness and tenderness; the last prevented him from being demonstrative. Unselfishness and apparent forgetfulness of self were prominent among his characteristics. He seemed unconscious of having any interests separate from those of God. His religious character, as far as manifested, was exceedingly beautiful. Religion, finding in him few faults to correct, seemed as a motive force more than as a corrector. There was nothing to put on. Nature had so fitted him that religion had nothing to put on, but only to render more lovely. The impression his life made on others was not that of blamelessness, but of holiness. This impression was universal. Ask any of the townspeople here what manner of person he was, and they would say he was a holy man—not an eloquent or zealous man, but a holy man. This did not arise from his reserve, but from a life so consistent that the testimony of his fellow-men, handed down from year to year, placed him higher and higher. By reason of these qualities his character assumed a dignity that ran up to a high reverence. He did not strain after dignity or put it on, but it was something that followed him and showed itself in an unconscious way. His reserve begot it, but even had he been communicative it would have been seen. What a blessing to society he has been. It is a proof that by religion the divine soul can be brought to perfection. Now that he has left us, there seems to be a link broken between earth and Heaven. Joyful and full of honors and reverence we commit what there is left of this old man to the tomb. We bury him, not knowing whether so good a man as he shall appear among us, or among our children, but thankful that one was born of so happy a nature. We bury him with all his virtues, and with thankfulness that we had known such a man.

Prayer was then offered by Prof. PORTER, and a closing hymn sung; and after the congregation had viewed the remains they were taken to the Old Cemetery and interred in the family burying-lot with brief, appropriate ceremonies.

Ravages of the Cholera in the Indian Territory.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, Aug. 28.

As our readers are advised, that most dreaded disease, the Asiatic cholera, broke out last month in a very malignant form among the various tribes of the Indian Territory, lying to the south of Kansas. From Indian agent, GEORGE A. REYNOLDS, of the Seminoles, we obtain some interesting facts in relation to the ravages of the disease, and the manner in which several cures were effected. He informs us that the deaths were 332, as follows: At Fort Gibson, 117; At Fort Arbuckle, 135; Creek Indians, 25; Seminole Indians, 45; Choctaw Indians, 10.

The disease raged most violently at Fort Gibson, where the agent of the Cherokees, and the Surgeon of the post died. Out of a population of 300, the deaths numbered 117, or about 37 per cent. of the whole population. At Fort Arbuckle the deaths numbered 60 soldiers and 75 Caddo Indians in the immediate vicinity. When the disease appeared among the Seminoles, about 125 miles southwest of Fort Gibson, agent REYNOLDS assembled the tribe in Council, informed them of the nature of the disease, that its attacks usually proved fatal, but that undue excitement, exposure, over-eating, and improper diet, in a majority of cases were the causes of its attacks. He told them to come to him when any of them felt symptoms of an attack, and he would prescribe such remedies as he might have. A prescription was compounded of calomel, camphor and opium in equal proportion in bulk. What would be considered a "big dose" of calomel was measured out and the camphor and opium each equal in bulk were compounded with the calomel, and administered at intervals of an hour. Mr. BROWN, the trader of the tribes, with this prescription cured about twenty cases, among the number the wife of the chief of the Seminoles. As a consequence the tribe have voted Mr. BROWN a great "medicine man," and think he is the most "powerful" man in all that country.

AMONG THE SHANTIES.

The Cholera District—Poison Water—Life in a Hovel.

It will be remembered that in 1866 the cholera broke out in twelve shanties of the Central Park—or East Side—settlement, carrying away its victims from each, and leaving four of these shanties tenantless. The statistics of the Board of Health show that nearly all the sickness in the Twenty-fifth Sanitary District was traceable to this same locality. Not only did the cholera make its first appearance there, but also scarlet fever and measles, and spread thence over the district.

A few days ago the writer visited the settlement just mentioned, which extends from Fifty-fifth to Seventieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The main portion of it lies between Sixty-fifth and Seventieth streets, below Sixty-fifth-street the shanties being more widely scattered, and in some cases surrounded by little gardens or door-yards, giving them an air of *quasi* gentility. The entire settlement contains, perhaps, two hundred and fifty shanties, in each of which is a family, frequently, of four or five persons, exclusive of the children. The average size of these hovels is eight feet by twelve; and here the cooking, eating, sleeping, &c., are done.

Dexterously flanking an uninviting dung-hill, passing unpleasantly near to the hind feet of a starved-looking horse, picking your steps daintily through a not over-clean cow-pen, and warding off meantime the attacks of a mongrel-looking cur who resents your visit and your good clothes, and becomes at once a mortal enemy, you finally gain the low, narrow door of the hut, and enter unannounced.

LIFE IN A SHANTY.

The scene which meets your eye is not an attractive one. The hut is small, narrow, and lighted only by a diminutive window, which commands a view of another cowshed, another dunghill, and another miserable hovel, a few feet in the rear. The floor, of rough boards, loosely laid, or, perhaps, secured by spikes and nails and scraps of unwrought iron, is littered over with the *débris* of the morning meal—cracked plates, from which the hens have just finished feeding; the pots and kettles just removed from the stove; a water-bucket, from which a moment ago the goodwife slaked her thirst, and from which your enemy, the cur, is now drinking undisturbed, snarling at you between times. The furniture is neither elegant nor costly. A bed, unmade, in one corner, a small stove, ignorant of brush or polish, in another; a pine table, covered with some dirty fabric, supposed to be a table-cloth, in the middle of the room, or, mayhap, under the window, and two or three wooden chairs, perhaps broken, perhaps not, but covered with the unwashed linen of the household, or monopolized by the hens, and too thoroughly dirty to admit of your testing their strength by sitting in them. The walls (the more aristocratic shanties are lathed and plastered) are "severe in their plainness," and are unrelieved by ornamentation of any sort. On a few of them the extra clothing of the inmates is spread forth to the view, but with most the favorite wardrobe is the floor. The hens, geese, cats and dogs are wandering at will through the domicile, and from an elevated position on a friendly manure heap a goat looks in through the narrow window, and surveys you with flattering wonderment.

But we must not forget the good dame who presides over this "happy family!"

Shoeless and stockingless, person and dress innocent of water and of soap, and hair to which brushes and combs are apparently strangers, you are left in doubt as to the age, or indeed the features, of the creature before you. Perhaps if that deposit of mother earth, mixed as it is with the traces of her patient researches among the ash-boxes and garbage-barrels of our streets, were removed, this woman might appear almost handsome. Certain it is, there is now little of the attractive or the womanly about her. And yet as she lives now, she has always lived; and those children sitting upon the floor, or holding high carnival in the door-yard, or cowpen—call it which you will—are growing up to such an existence as this. This too within sight, nay! at the very gates of the fashionable resort of our wealthiest citizens—Central Park.

Between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and extending from, say Sixty-third-street to Seventieth-street, is the settlement. The grade of Eighth-avenue on the one side, and the high, rocky ground on the other, throws the centre of this strip of ground into a narrow, crooked ravine, through the middle of which once flowed a small sluggish stream. Now, however, this stream is a thing of the past, the grading of the cross-streets—Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth—refusing it an outlet, and it has in consequence become a marshy pool of stagnant water, or has been absorbed into its muddy bed, leaving only a soft surface of black clay coated with the green, sickly scum so expressive of disease and death. Wherever the water rises to the surface it has this same green coating.

LOCATION OF THE SHANTIES.

The hovels of these poor people are crowded together on the rocks along the banks of this ravine and in the ravine itself. In one spot, near what should be Ninth-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, are thirty-seven shanties standing in a space of less than one acre. And not the shanties alone, but the stables, cow-sheds, geese-yards, hen-houses and sinks, were jostling one another in what would be but decent breathing room for a single family.

The wells from which they obtain water are sunk in the dooryards, seldom exceeding eight feet in depth, those on the lower grade near the ravine necessarily receiving the drainings of the stables, cow-yards and sinks on the hillside. Between Sixty-fourth and Seventieth streets there are two hydrants, one at Eighth-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street and one in the ravine, midway between the avenues and on the line of what must become Sixty-fifth-street. This is the only provision made to furnish these people with water, all with the exception of those in the immediate localities mentioned being dependent upon the wells or sinks—for they are no better—before described. That it may be seen that there is no exaggeration in this matter, appended is an analysis of this water, prepared by Dr. J. LEWIS SMITH, and submitted by Prof. DRAPER to the Board of Health:

Amount of water sent for examination, 24 ounces.

	Grains.
Organic matter	23.8[illegible]
Fixed salts	24.3[illegible]
Total solid residue	48.17

In commenting upon the foregoing Prof. DRAPER says:

"You see at once its peculiarity, the very large amount of organic matter. This is reported to have been of the most fetid kind, suggesting the proximity of a sewer, privy or some other putrid receptacle. * * * The people that use it are drinking so much liquid poison. * * * Compare the filthy water with waters elsewhere used. It has in a gallon more than 48 grains of solid matter, half of which is organic. But the Thames water has only 15 grains, Seine water 20 grains and the Danube 10½ grains. * Now there is obviously but one thing to be done in such a case. It is to close up the well."

We found that nearly one-half these people were of the lower class of Irish, the balance being made up of Dutch, with a small sprinkling of Italians and Frenchmen. One young Irishwoman, who has been a resident of this place only since May, gave a very bad account of her neighbors. Arriving in America in April last, she was immediately united in marriage to "TIM," who "sent over for her," and the pair commenced housekeeping. Evidently "TIM" was not posted as to the people or manners of "the patch," as he applied to a squatter on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street for building room, and the squatter leased him a lot for $20 per annum, upon which TIM proceeded to erect his shanty. Time teaches wisdom, however, and TIM has now learned that the man who leased him the ground has no legal claim to it, and pays no rent himself. As the other is "the best man," and withal partial to striking from the shoulder, TIM says nothing about the swindle, but is quietly looking about for the real owner, so as to obtain a *bona fide* lease.

Mrs. TIM is heartily sick of the neighborhood and neighbors, and would be only too glad to remove. In answer to inquiries she said the majority of them were drunk every night, and that they were continually quarreling—or as she expressed it: "They're aitin' one another all the time." From information obtained here, and elsewhere, we infer the Excise Law is none too well observed, and that much bad whisky is sold, for which no license is paid. One source of revenue which the "patch" formerly possessed has been cut off forever, namely, the pigs. In former years more than a thousand of the animals were cared for within its limits, but during the cholera season of 1866 the Board of Health stepped in, and its inexorable edict vanished the pets forever. The laments of the owners are bitter, and would be laughable if they were not so heartfelt, and if the matter were not really of such importance to them.

The popular impression regarding these people is that they pay no rent. This is a mistake. From Fifty-ninth to Sixth-seventh street on the Eighth-avenue front, all or nearly all pay rent—$30 per annum for lots 20x100. Most of them on the Ninth-avenue side, as well as those residing above Sixty-seventh-street, and those living along the ravine between the avenues, are mere squatters and recognize neither landlord nor agent. One blear-eyed old sinner, who might have filled capitally the title *role* in the "Black Crook," informed us that he had lived in the patch for eighteen years, and until recently had never paid a cent of rent. Lately he has purchased the rather pretentious looking grocery known as the Terrace and become a dealer in all sorts of odds and ends. In fact, the "Terrace" might well answer for DICKENS' description of the Old Curiosity Shop. In one respect it surpasses any shop or store in the country, viz:—dirt. If any one doubts the statement, let him stop some day when driving out on the Bloomingdale road, and judge for himself. The shop stands on the avenue near Sixty-seventh-street, and directly fronting the Park.

The denizens of the *patch* gain their livelihood in various ways. Many are rag-pickers; some few are employed in the bone-boiling and intestine establishments in the neighborhood; a few have express wagons, which stand for hire in the City, and from which they sometimes realize quite handsomely; others are the peddlers of combs and neckties who infest our sidewalks, while some few work diligently and honestly as day laborers.

The locality mentioned is not the only one, though it is the most considerable settlement of the kind in the City, and, as Dr. HARRIS would say, comprises the "F. F. S." Another collection of similar domiciles exists between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, running through from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-eighth-street. Still another occupies the centre of the blocks between Ninth and Tenth avenues, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-first-street; and a large and flourishing one extends from Thirty-ninth to Forty-third-street, but is now in course of removal, notice to leave forthwith having been served upon each of its citizens. These latter settlements are very similar to the one above described, with the exception that in all of them the same lack of pure water does not exist. With all, however, personal and household uncleanliness appears to be the rule, and all are more or less hotbeds of disease and death.

THE CASSVILLE ROBBERY.—Indictments have been found in the United States Court, at Buffalo, against MICHAEL JOURDAN, GEORGE O'NEIL and TIMOTHY LEARY, all of Utica, who are charged with complicity in the late Cassville bond robbery. The parties named are at present in jail at London, C. W. They will soon be brought to this State, on a requisition from the Government at Washington. The same Court has also indicted the lawyer who came to this city at the request of MICHAEL JOURDAN and obtained two thousand dollars worth of the bonds from JAMES JOURDAN.—*Utica Herald, Aug. 26.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
58—Valentine vs. Schultz et al.	165—Bertrand vs. Brown et al.
59—Jay, Receiver, &c., vs. De Groot.	175—Boscher vs. Laurant.
115—Gordon et al. vs. Quigley et al.	185—In re The Metropolitan Public Conveyance Co.
143—Burnham vs. Walker Valley Oil Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 28.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE LITIGATION BETWEEN THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Stephen P. Waterbury vs. Elmore P. Ross, Wm. C. Beardsley, Treasurer of the Merchants' Union Express Company, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., John N. Knapp, Clinton S. Backus, Elliott G. Storke, John A. Green, Jr., Henry W. Slocum and others.—This case, already referred to in our columns, was continued by the reading of the answer and affidavits on behalf of defendants. The case came up on a motion made by the plaintiff for the appointment of a receiver, to the end that the Merchants' Union Express Company and all its affairs may be wound up. The affidavits introduced by Mr. Waterbury, who it seems is a shareholder to a very limited extent in the Merchants' Union, tend to show that he was induced by the prospectus, and especially by those clauses of it which held out that not more than ten per cent, would be called for, and that large profits were certain—to take fifty shares of stock in the Merchants's Union; that since that time 25 per cent. has been paid in, and a further call of 10 per cent. has been made. The amount of the other affidavits of plaintiff was to the effect that the originators and promoters of the scheme to establish the Merchants' Union Express Company as a rival of three other old and well-established companies, are gentlemen wholly unacquainted with the business; that two competing companies cannot run with profit on the same lines, for the reason that the expenses of each are necessarily nearly or quite as large as one company's would be which did the entire business. Also, that the Merchants' Union has been losing large sums of money recently; that several of the officers of the Union have upon several occasions been in negotiation with the American, the United States and Adams Express Companies, for the purpose of selling out to the latter; that the only difference was as to the terms upon which the sale should be made. The charge is also made by Mr. Waterbury that the management of the Merchants' Union has been bad; that many unnecessary expenses have been incurred, such as employing their own wagons when common carts would have answered the purpose as well, &c.

THE DEFENCE.

To all the material allegations made and urged by the plaintiffs, the defendants, Elmore P. Ross, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., J. N. Knapp, John A. Green, Jr., E. G. Storke, C. F. Backus, Henry W. Slocum, Wm. C. Beardsley and Theodore M. Pomeroy, by Messrs. Sewell & Pierce, their attorneys, say that the plaintiff is not the real party in interest; that he is an obscure individual, having no actual interest in said action; that this action is brought by and for the benefit of the Adams Express Company and the United States Express Company, or some one or more of said Companies.

They admit that in January, 1865, they associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a joint-stock association to be styled the "Merchants' Union Express Company," and did prepare and sign certain articles of association for that purpose; and they aver that the said plaintiff and all other persons who became subscribers to the capital stock thereof, did afterward, either in person or by attorney, sign and subscribe said articles of association. That subsequent to the forming of said Association, they caused to be issued and circulated a prospectus setting forth the objects of said Association, the reasons for forming and organizing the same, and the general benefits to result therefrom to the public, and those who should become interested therein: that the said prospectus was not signed by the said defendants or any of them, but it appeared by the same that the said defendants were members and officers of the said Company. That the matters stated in articles 9 and 10 of said prospectus, copies of which are set forth in said bill of complaint, were true, so far as the same professed to state facts, and so far as the same expressed the belief and opinion of these defendants, such belief and opinion were truly expressed therein; that the business of Express Companies had been theretofore done, and has since been done, strictly for cash, and, with a fair and reasonable tariff of rates, the daily cash receipts would not only meet the daily expenses, but furnish surplus for dividends; and that at the time of the issuing the said prospectus, no reason was known why the said defendants and the said Merchants' Union Express Company would not be enabled to fix a fair and remunerative tariff for freight, and the said Company expected so to do; that the said defendants had been assured of a remunerative business from stockholders and others interested in the success of the Company, and those assurances have been more than met and fulfilled, and the business of the said Company has been largely in excess of that which they had anticipated; and it was the belief of the defendants that a small percentage only of the subscription would be required to put the business in working order, and but a small percentage was required for that purpose; and it was then believed that the receipts would thereafter maintain and extend it, and but for the causes hereinafter mentioned, such belief would not have been disappointed. That the capital stock of the said Company was by the said Articles of Association originally fixed at $15,000,000, to be divided into 150 000 shares of $100 each, with liberty to increase the same by a vote of three-fourths of the Executive Committee, or by a vote of three-fourths of the Trustees at any regular annual meeting, but after a large amount of the stock had been subscribed for, and while subscriptions were being made thereto, the Executive Committee, by a vote of three-fourths of the members thereof, did increase the said capital stock to the amount of $20,000,000, to be divided into 200,000 shares of $100 each, with the approval of three-fourths of the Board of Trustees.

And defendants deny that the increase of the capital stock of the said Company, and the number of shares thereof, was made to procure further funds for the business of the said Company; but the same was made as a matter of expediency after the said $15,000,000 of stock had been subscribed for, and before the commencement of the business of the said Company, and with a view to enable many who desired to become interested in the Company to subscribe therefor, which action was then, and has been since, approved, and the said increase has been ratified and approved by three-fourths of the trustees of the Company; that the said increased capital stock was not sold or disposed of by the said defendants in any other way than as they received subscriptions therefor, as they did for the original capital, and no distinction was made at any time or for any purpose, between the original and the increased capital; and the defendants jointly and severally deny, and each for himself denies, each and every allegation contained in the fourth paragraph of the said complaint, and states and avers that each and every part thereof is utterly untrue and without foundation. And the said defendants deny that at any time or for any purpose any stock has been issued to any person or persons or corporation, as full-paid stock, or purporting on its face to be full-paid stock, and not liable to future assessments; on the contrary, they aver that all the stock that has been issued, or for which certificates have been given, has been issued in the same form, and all subject to future assessments, and none has been issued upon which any allowance or credit has been made or given beyond the amount which has been actually paid by the subscriber therefor or holder thereof; that upon none of the said stock which has been issued no more than twenty-five per cent. had been paid at the time of the commencement of this action, and every part of the said stock is now liable to an assessment to the full amount beyond the amount paid thereon; and upon the stock upon which less than twenty-five per cent. has been paid, the holders thereof are liable to pay for the full amount which has not been paid, and they deny that any stock has been issued or promised directly or indirectly by them, or by the said company, or by any of its officers or agents, as gratuities to Dean Richmond, E. C. Scranton, both now deceased, or any other person or persons, for any purpose, or under any pretence or pretext whatever; and they aver, upon their belief, that no information of the matters stated in the fourth paragraph of said complaint could have been communicated to the plaintiff or any other person from any source worthy of credit. And defendants say, that they are greatly surprised at the allegation on this subject contained in said complaint, and their surprise is increased when they consider that the only persons named in the complaint as having received stock gratuitously are now dead and cannot speak in their own vindication. And they deny that the defendants disposed of all or any of the money paid in upon subscriptions for stock in an extravagant, injudicious or unwonted manner; on the contrary thereof, they aver and state, that the money and funds of the said company, received for the said stock, and from every other source, have been expended and laid out judiciously and economically by the said defendants, and under their direction, in the purchase and acquisition of the necessary property, offices, buildings, horses, wagons, harness, safes, stationery and other equipments, and in advertising and doing other things necessary and indispensable to the proper prosecution and carrying on of the business for which the said company was organized, except so far as they have the funds and moneys of the said company still on hand unexpended; and that all of the said purchases have been made at reasonable and proper rates, and upon favorable terms, as favorable as could have been made by any other person or corporation. Defendants further say that at a meeting of the Trustees of the said company, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th day of June, 1867, a full statement of the business and affairs of the said company, since its organization, its receipts and disbursements were submitted to the said trustees, and the affairs and business of the said company were thoroughly investigated and examined by the said trustees; and the said trustees after a full examination of the same, unanimously voted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company, have carefully examined the reports of the different members of the Executive Committee, and the books and papers of the Company, together with the general administration of the affairs of the Company by the Executive Board, and we fully indorse their administration as wise, able and prudent, and we take great pleasure in tendering to the officers and Executive Committee our thanks for their vigilance and success in directing the business of the Company.

Resolved, That we, the Trustees of the Merchants Union Express Company, solemnly pledge our honor, as business men, to the friends and stockholders of the company, that we shall stand by its fortunes and relax no energies to promote its interests and success.

And these defendants, further answering, deny that they as officers of the said Company have severally voted to themselves a salary at the rate of $12,000 per annum, but they aver that the said Executive Committee and the several officers of the Company receive only a moderate and reasonable salary for their services, and much less, it is believed, than is paid for like services in other Express Companies; and the sums paid to and received by them have been submitted to the Board of Trustees, and they deny that the said payment for salaries or any other of the disbursements and payments of the said Company have been at a "magnificent rate," on the contrary, they aver, that great efforts have been made, and are constantly making, to reduce to, and keep the expenses and disbursements of the Company at the lowest figure consistent with its efficiency, and the proper and safe discharge of the large business transacted by it; that every effort has been made to conduct the business, and the same has been conducted and is conducted with strict economy and with the sole regard to the interests of the associates, including the said plaintiff; and no lavish expenditures of any kind have been made, and no expenditures which the defendants believe could properly be withheld. And these defendants, further answering, say that the expenses of organizing the said Company and establishing and commencing its business were necessarily large. And the said defendants admit that, if the property which they now have on hand were sold by a receiver, or at public auction by a forced sale, it would not probably bring sufficient to make a return to the associates of the full amounts which have been paid by them upon their subscriptions; but they aver that the property, business contracts and franchises of the said Company are worth intrinsically very much more than the amounts and sums which have been paid by the said associates upon and for their said stock.

Defendants admit that, at the time of the formation of the said Company, there were then, and are now existing, three other express companies, as named in the said complaint; that the said fact was, at the time of the said organization of the said Company, and at the time of the subscription by the said plaintiff and by the said person from whom the said plaintiff alleges he purchased his stock, well known to the public and to the said plaintiff, and to every other subscriber; and it is well understood and known by the public and by the said plaintiff and all other subscribers for stock, that the said Merchants' Union Express Company would necessarily come in competition with some or all of the said existing express companies, and would necessarily be very greatly impeded and obstructed in the establishment of the business of the said Merchants' Union Express Company; and the subscribers to the said stock, including the said plaintiff, became subscribers thereto with all the knowledge upon that subject which the said defendants had at the time; and the said Merchants' Union Express Company was formed and organized, for the purpose, among others, of destroying the monopoly which existed in and by means of the said existing companies, and to enable the public to have the benefit of express companies without submitting to the extortion to which they had been theretofore subjected; and it was well understood by the subscribers to the stock of the said Merchants' Union Express Company, that its lines and routes of business would necessarily be over the same railways and lines of communication which were traversed by the said three existing companies, and that it would be necessary for the managers of the said Merchants' Union Express Company to obtain, by contract or contracts, the right of transportation over the said roads, and that a reasonable compensation would necessarily be paid therefor; but they deny that any stock had been issued to any person for such rights, either gratuitously or otherwise; that in anticipation of the business of the said Merchants' Union Express Company, it was necessary for the said company to make the necessary contracts and arrangements with the said railroads, and it was expected and demanded of the said defendants and the Executive Committee of said company, that such contracts and arrangements should be entered into, that the business of the said company could not be commenced without such contracts and arrangements. They deny that said contracts have been made with any railway company or companies at ruinous or extravagant rates, or that the said Merchants' Union Express Company has agreed to pay one railroad Company at the rate of $900 per day, and another at the rate of $3,000 per day; and the said defendants aver that the said contracts which they have made with the several railroads over which their freight and express matter are carried, so far as the said railroads are used and employed by other express companies, have been in the same form, and at the same rates, and upon the same terms as the contracts made with the other express companies for the use of the same roads, and not other or different; that in all instances, they have the use of the several railroads employed by them upon equal terms with the other express companies passing over the same roads. And they further aver, that the facilities for which they contracted and agreed with the railroad companies in anticipation of the wants of their business, have not proved equal to their actual business requirements, and that where they have agreed to use and pay for a given number of cars per day, they have in most instances had occasion to use and employ a larger number of cars from the first; and that in every instance the arrangements and agreements made with railroad companies have been as favorable to the said Merchants Union Express Company, and reasonable in price and terms, as with the other express companies, as said defendants are informed by the officers of said railroad companies and believe.

And the said defendants, further answering, deny that to enable the said Merchants Union Express Company to compete with said other three companies, the said defendants actually reduced the rates of express charges to fifty per cent. less than the usual rates of charges by the other three companies, but they admit that they did establish a tariff of rates of express charges much more reasonable than that which had been demanded and charged by the then existing companies, but a tariff which would have given, as these defendants believe, a remunerative profit to the express company and to its shareholders; and, could they have been permitted to transact their business upon that tariff, or any tariff which they fixed or contemplated fixing, they would have been enabled to transact their business at a profit to their stockholders, and to extend their lines without calling upon their stockholders for more than the first ten per cent. They deny that any tariff of rates fixed by or for the Merchants Union Express Company was or is less than the ordinary railroad fare for freight.

And these defendants, further answering, say that the said Merchants Union Express Company, or its managers or officers are not in fault for the present reduced rate of express charges, that at or about the time of the commencement of business by the said Merchants Union Express Company, the said three existing express companies, acting in concert and combination, reduced their tariff of charges over and upon all routes which could in any way come in conflict or competition with the said Merchants Union Express Company, to a point which would give the express companies no profit, but rather result in a loss, hoping and intending thereby to ruin the said Merchants Union Express Company, and to destroy the value of its stock and incapacitate it from serving the public; and the said Merchants Union Express Company were driven to a somewhat further reduction of their tariff and rates of charges; but they never have put their tariff of rates and charges so low as that which has been fixed and acted upon by the said other companies.

And defendants say, that in October, 1866, the United States Express Company issued to its superintendents and agents as "private and confidential" circular, as follows:

[Private and Confidential.]

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
BUFFALO, Oct. 5, 1866.

To Superintendents and Agents of the United States Express Company:

An organization known as the "Merchants Union Express Company" has commenced an express business over some of the routes occupied by this Company. Our superintendents and agents are instructed, under no circumstances, to have business relations with this organization, directly or indirectly. No express matter of any description is to be received from them, or delivered to them, whether paid or unpaid, consigned or unconsigned. You are also instructed to retain the business of the United States Express Company at whatever reduction in price may be necessary, on all routes where 'The Merchants' Union Express Company comes in contact with this Company. To accomplish this, you will, from time to time, reduce the rates of transportation on all express matter to such a figure as, in your judgment, will not only secure the business, but preserve the most friendly relations with the patrons of the Company and the public generally.

Upon routes where there is no competition you will maintain rates, unless otherwise instructed from this office."

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY KIP, General Superintendent.

Defendants are informed and believe that each of the other Express companies named, issued at or about the same time a like circular to their respective superintendents and agents, and they aver that the facts that such circulars had been issued, and were being acted upon, were soon thereafter communicated to the said plaintiff and the other stockholders of the said Merchants Union Express Company, and several of the calls made upon the stock of said Company were thereafter paid by said plaintiff without objection. And the defendants further say that the said three companies are now doing business, and all that they can get, at rates lower than the charges fixed by the said Merchants Union Express Company; and the managers of the said Merchants Union Express Company were driven to the alternative of abandoning their business and their organization, which would have resulted in a loss to the stockholders and the permanent reëstablishment of the monopolies before mentioned, or to reduce their rates and charges to something near the point at which the other competing express companies were carrying express matter. That at the time they commenced the business of carrying express matter, the lines and routes covered by them were about 4,000 miles in extent; that from that time, which was some time in October, 1866, to the present, they have extended their lines and routes by about 11,000 miles, and are now covering and carrying express matter over lines and routes nearly 15,000 miles in extent; that this extension of their business was necessary to give full effect to their organization, and to enable them to obtain and carry express matter over the routes and lines first established, and has been attended with very large expenses. That the rapid extension of their lines and routes as aforesaid, was necessitated by the persistent refusal of the old express companies as common carriers to receive from the said Merchants' Union Express Company, or to deliver to it, any express or freight matter, thereby involving on the part of the said Merchants' Union Express Company a much larger and more rapid expenditure of money than was contemplated, or could possibly have been foreseen at the time of the organization of the said company. But defendants deny that the said company has since it commenced business transacted the same at a loss of several hundred thousand dollars per month. They admit that the business has not resulted in a profit; but they aver, upon their belief, that it has not been as disastrous, or at so great a loss, as has been the business of the other companies during the same period. Defendants also deny that if the said company were now wound up and its contracts with railway companies retired and its debts paid, that there would be little or no *residuum* for division among the associates. They admit that they have full knowledge of the result of the business of the said Company, and that the receipts of said Company, from its earnings, have not enabled the Company to make a dividend among the stockholders, but that it has established a business and has acquired property franchises and contracts of great value, and its business has been more successful and profitable than that of any of the other three express companies during the same period. They deny that the said Company is insolvent or unable to pay its debts or obligations. On the contrary thereof, they aver, that the said Company owes no debts, and never has been indebted, beyond some small amounts for daily current expenses, the bills for which have been paid as they have been presented; and they have at all times had on hand, and have now on hand, several hundred thousand dollars over and above all claims and demands which can in any contingency come against the said Company. And they aver and say, that the said Executive Committee have no power or authority to contract debts and liabilities against the Company to an amount exceeding the funds in the hands of and belonging to the Company, over and above all indebtedness. That the rights, property, franchises and business of the said company are very valuable—worth very much more than the amount paid in by the stockholders of the said company, and that, properly used and managed, the business of the said company will result successfully, and, in the end, the stockholders will receive large returns for the investments made, as these defendants believe. That this action is instigated and brought in the interest and for the benefit of the three existing companies before mentioned, or some one or more of them as a last and desperate effort to destroy the said Merchants' Union Express Company, and to regain the position they have lost, and to return to the former extravagant and extortionate charges. Defendants admit that they have received upon the stock and in the business of the said Company, over $2,000,000 since the organization thereof, as alleged in the complaint; but they deny that the same or any part thereof, has been recklessly or foolishly squandered. On the contrary, they aver, that every dollar of the same, except the amount now remaining on hand, has been economically and properly expended in and about the business of the said Company, and in extending its lines and advancing its interests; and the said call of 10 per cent., which has recently been made, has been made with the view to strengthen the said Company and enable it efficiently and successfully to contend with the unscrupulous competition and the obstacles which have been interposed by the existing express companies aforesaid, and to enable the said Merchants Union Express Company fully to accomplish the purposes of its organization, and to place it upon a footing beyond all question, and which will enable it to transact its business with profit to its stockholders and with safety to the public.

Defendants further say that although at the time they commenced their said business operations they had assurances and promises from every part of the country of business to a large amount, that business has, in fact, greatly exceeded in amount all the said promises and assurances, and all the expectations of the said defendants. That they deny, and each for himself denies, that the said Company is insolvent, or that they have any knowledge of any such insolvency, or that the said losses of the said Company are ruinous, or will become ruinous, by the further prosecution of its business; on the contrary, they aver that the continued prosecution of its business is necessary and indispensable to save the said Company from loss, and to save and preserve to the stockholders and shareholders the money which they have paid, and to save the public from extortion and abuses of the other companies named.

And defendants deny, and each for himself denies, that they or any of them have been secretly or covertly, or otherwise, endeavoring for some time, or at any time past, to effect a dishonest and dishonorable arrangement with the said three other express companies, or that they have made any proposals to the companies or either of them; and especially do they deny that they have made any proposal, in substance, that if the said other companies would give to the said defendants, or any or either of them, a million and a-half of the stock of the said other three companies, or any other amount, the defendants would, at once, or at any time, wind up the business of the said Merchants Union Express Company, sell its property, pay its debts as far as they could, and divide such *residuum*, if any, as there might be, among the associates, retaining for themselves a million and a-half of stock as their reward for their treachery to their associates, and they deny that any such or similar proposition has been made by them, or entertained by them; on the contrary, they aver, that it being intimated or reported that some proposal of some kind had been, or was about to be made by some one in behalf of the said three other Companies, for some compromise or arrangement with the said Merchants' Union Express Company, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 22d May, 1867, upon motion of one of the defendants, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That no negotiations looking to an arrangement with either or all of the old express companies be had by the managers of the Merchants' Union Express Company, excepting such as will alone involve the establishment of a tariff between the companies that shall bring profitable business to the stockholders of this Company.

And these defendants, further answering, deny, the said defendant Slocum upon his own knowledge, and the other defendants upon information and belief, that the said defendant Slocum, in anticipation of any proposition being accepted and consummated, ordered to be purchased for him in the market in the City of New-York, 2,000 shares of the stock of the other said three companies, or any number of shares of said stock, with the expectation of its being enhanced in value, or with any other expectation, or that when said offer was rejected, said Slocum ordered so much of the stock as had been purchased, to be sold. And the said defendant Slocum expressly denies that he has had any knowledge of the pendency of any proposal from the said Executive Committee, or any member thereof, of the character mentioned in the complaint, at any time, or that he has ever purchased, at any time, any stock of the three other companies, expecting to profit therefrom by the consumation of any arrangement between the said Merchants' Union Express Company and the said other three companies. And the said defendants, further answering, deny that they, or either of them, at any time ever expressed any willingness to effect any arrangement upon any terms; or if they could receive for distribution among themselves, or any number of them, $750,000 worth of the stock of the said three companies, or any other amount of the said stock, or that either of the said defendants expressed any expectation at any time, or claimed to be entitled to receive any portion of such stock, or that either of the said defendants expressed at any time an expectation of being compelled to leave the country and reside in Europe in consequence of any arrangement, or the odium which would attach to him by reason of any arrangement, consummated with the other express companies as aforesaid. And they deny that any proposal of the character mentioned in the said complaint has been at any time rejected by the said three companies or either of them, and they deny, fully and particularly, each and every allegation of the said complaint in respect to said pretended proposals and any action thereon. They admit that the said Executive Committee and trustees of the said Merchants Union Express Company met together at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th of June, 1867, and that the Executive Committee of the said Company had a subsequent meeting at Auburn during the same month of June, 1867, at the former of which meetings the trustees made a report to the stockholders of the Merchants Union Express Company, and at the latter of which the Executive Committee addressed the stockholders of the said Company, and the said papers were distributed and circulated among the stockholders of the said Company, but they deny that any or either of the statements made in either of the said papers was or is untrue, but, on the contry, they aver that each and every of the said documents is true in all respects. And they deny that at any time any paper or document has been issued to or circulated among the stockholders, containing untruths as to the financial condition of the said Company, or in relation to its business or prospects, or any paper or document against the protest of the said defendant Seward.

The affidavits of Elmore P. Ross, William H. Seward, Jr., William C. Beardsley, Clinton T. Backus, John N. Knapp, H. W. Stroughton, Calvin C. Pratt, E. G. Stork, J. A. Green, Jr., H. W. Slocum, Frederick A. Mason, Almond Miller, Peter F. Randolph, Daniel E. Rutherford, Theodore F. Vail, Edwin F. Randolph, Benjamin Trafford, T. E. Bush, Daniel Gooding, Wm. Gaylor, and many others were read by counsel, for the purpose of contradicting the statements made by the other side. The hour of adjournment having arrived when the reading of the affidavits was concluded, the Court directed that the argument be commenced at 11 A. M. to-day.

For plaintiff, Mr. Brady and Mr. Traphagen; for defendants, Mr. Allen, Mr. Comstock, Mr. Pomeroy and Mr. James F. Pierce.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK CASE.

The case of the United States *vs.* James Arnold, one of the alleged defaulting tellers of the Tradesmen's National Bank, came up before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday morning, upon application of the prisoner to be admitted to bail.

Ex-Judge Beebee argued the application for the defendant, and held that inasmuch as the charge against his client was defined by the law as a simple misdemeanor, and not a felony, and in view also of the former good standing of the accused, and the improbability that he would attempt to flee from justice, he (counsel) thought that $5,000 bail would be sufficient.

Mr. S. G. Courtney, United States District Attorney, replied on behalf of the Government that he had no objection to the release of Mr. Arnold upon bail, but he would insist that the sum fixed should be such as to secure his attendance at his trial. It was not safe, he thought, to release Arnold upon $5,000 bail, for if so disposed the bailee could afford to give that amount out of the $40,000 stolen by him, and then, doubtless, he would flee from the country and thus defeat the ends of justice. Besides crimes of this kind have become very general of late, and the Commissioner should fix the bail at such an amount that the public would not be misled as to the gravity of the offence in the eye of the law. If Arnold was released upon only $5,000 surety, the demoralising effect upon the officials and clerks of other moneyed institutions, who might be of dishonest inclination would be incalculable. The law should deal severely with defaulters.

Commissioner OSBORN, after a brief deliberation, fixed the amount of bail at $15,000, in default of which Arnold was committed to prison to await an examination, which will take place on the 10th of September.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A PAYMASTER'S CLERK.

A young man named John W. Winter, until recently engaged as a paymaster's clerk in the United States Army, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, by Deputy Marshal Robinson, charged with having forged a draft upon the Government Treasury Department for $3,000.

When taken before the Commissioner, the accused waived an examination, and as he was unable to furnish the required bail, $5,000, he was committed for trial.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 28.

By Judge Cardozo.

Owens *vs.* Owens; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Field *vs.* Field; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Clark *vs.* Davey; motion granted and receiver appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 28.

By Judge Barbour.

In the matter of the application of John C. Thomson to be discharged from imprisonment; motion granted and prisoner discharged from custody. Catherine Fischer *vs.* John A. Fischer; judgment of divorce granted. W. S. Smith *vs.* H. G. Fowler; Referee's report as to surplus granted. S. L. Graham *vs.* R. L. Maitland, (two cases); motion granted. J. H. Blote *vs.* F. Vincent et al.; motion granted on terms. A. Andrews *vs.* Jas. Williams; motion vacated with $10 costs, to abide event. Geo. D. Sutton *vs.* R. S. Haviland; motion granted, with leave to renew motion for injunction on proper papers. Wm. Duncan et al. *vs.* Jacob Berlin et al.; case settled. J. R. Shuttleworth *vs* Jas. Brace et al.; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 27.

By Judge Barnard.

Thos. F. Rowland *vs.* Benjamin Blossom and seven other cases; default opened on payment of the costs of demurrers, $35 each, and $10 costs in one case. The People *ex rel* Margaret Dale *vs.* Hannah Silvernail; the child is better off where she is; she is well taken care of and is happy; nothing can be gained by a change; Frederick Smith *vs.* Harriet S. Smith; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Jacob Stetthheimer et al. *vs.* Sam. Kahn et al.; motion granted; the evidence will not warrant the further detention of the defendant; the affidavits are insufficient.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT—ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY.

The injunction against the Board of Audit having been dissolved by Judge Barnard, the Board met at noon yesterday, at their rooms in the Daily News Building, all the members except Attorney-General Martindale being present. At the request of Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, who wished further time to prepare a defence against certain claims that are expected to come before the Board at its first meeting, an adjournment was agreed to until Friday next, the 30th inst., when the Board will certainly proceed with the examination of claims.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 28, 1867.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	110⅞	100 Quick. Min.	27
26,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	111	100 At. Mail.........s3	113
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R. '62	108⅞	100 Adams Ex. Co.....	74⅞
		400 do.....	75
20,500 U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '62	113⅛	100 Wells & F Ex.....	66⅛
		100 U. S. Ex. Co.....	75
4,000 do	113⅛	20 Amer. Ex.....	73½
150,000 U. S. 6s.5-20s. C. '65	110⅛	500 N. Y. Cen.....	104⅞
		5 do.....	104
150,000 do.....	110⅞	100 Pac. M. S. Co...s60	146
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '65, New Is.....	108	100 Erie R.....	69⅛
		400 do.....	68⅞
75,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '67, New Issue..	108	50 N. Y. & N. H. R.....	125
		500 Reading R.....	103⅞
23,000 do.....	108	200 M. S. & N. I.....	80⅛
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	102⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.....	92⅛
1,000 Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	96	200 do......2d call	92⅞
14,000 Tenn. 6s. ex-c....	66⅛	200 do.....	93
1,000 do.....	66⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.....	45⅛
23,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n...	65	100 C. & N. W. Pr.....	69⅛
8,000 Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	112	500 do.........b30	69⅛
5,000 Alt. & T.H.1st M.	90	200 do.........b40	69½
1,000 P.F.W.& C.1st M	105	100 do.....	69⅛
2,000 Cl. & Pitts.4th M.	72½	5 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	100
5 Fourth N. Bank...	105⅛	900 Clev. & Tol.....	128
100 West. U. Tel.....	42⅞	700 Chi. & R. I.	102⅞
300 do.....	42⅞	100 Chic. B. & Q.R x-d	136
25 do.....	43	10 New-Jersey Cen. R.	121½
24 Del. & Hud. C.....	146	400 Pitts.F. W.& C.R...	104⅛
6 do.....	145		

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62.....	113⅛	400 Clev. & Tol. R....	127
60,000 do.....	113⅛	200 do.....	127⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '65 C.....	110⅛	1200 do.....	127⅞
		400 do.......b30	127⅞
50,000 do.....	110⅞	50 Pacific Mail.....	145⅛
360,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s.,C. '65 New.....	107⅞	50 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	145
22,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102⅛	100 Adams Ex. Co.....	75
2,000 Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	66⅛	100 do.....	74⅞
15,000 Missouri 6s.....	103	100 do.....	74⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s....new	65	100 Erie Railroad.....	69⅞
3,000 Troy,S.&R.1st.m.	97	100 M. S. & N. I. R.....	82
200 Chi. & N. W....b10	46⅛	500 do.....	82⅛
300 Chic. & R. I......	103	100 do.....	82⅛
		300 Ill. Cen.....	119

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M.C. b10	26⅞	1400 Reading R.....	104
20,000 do.....	26⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr...	65
100 West. U. Tel.....	43	100 do.....	65⅛
400 do.........s10	42⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R.....	119
100 do.........b30	43	200 Clev. & Pitts.....	92⅞
100 N. Y. Cen.....	104⅞	400 Cleve. & Tol...b10	128
200 do.........c	104⅞	200 do.....	128⅛
800 Erie R.....	69⅛	200 do.....	128⅛
100 do.........s15	69⅞	200 do.....	128⅛
1200 do.....	69⅞	100 Canton Co.....	47⅞
300 do.........c	69⅞	400 Chic., R. I. & P....	102⅞
200 do.........s10	69⅞	800 do.....	102⅞
300 do.........b3	69⅞	200 do.........c	102⅞
800 Mich. S. & N. I.....	80⅞	400 Chi. & N. W.....	45⅞
100 do.........c	80⅞	200 do.........b3	45⅞
200 do.........s60	80⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. Pr.....	69⅛
100 do.........s60	80⅞	100 do.........b10	69⅛
100 do.........s3	80⅞	200 do.....	69⅞
100 do.........b10	80⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer...	26⅝	400 Cleve. & Tol.....	125
100 Bos. Water P.....	20	200 do.....	125¼
50 West. U. Tel.....	42⅞	600 do.....	125⅞
100 do.........b10	42⅞	800 Chi. & N. W. R.....	46
200 N. Y. Cen.....	104⅞	200 do.........b10	46⅛
800 Erie R.....	69¾	100 do.........s5	46
300 do.....	69⅞	200 do.....	46⅛
100 do.........b15	69⅞	100 Chi. R. I. & P....b3	102⅞
400 do.........c	69⅞	100 Chic. & N.W. Pf.....	69⅝
800 do.........b3	69⅞	100 do.........b5	69⅞
200 Reading R.........b10	104⅞	400 do.....	69⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	65	200 P. Ft. W. & C.....	104⅛
300 Mich. S. N. I.....	81		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Wells, F. & Co. Ex	66½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	65⅛
600 West. U. Tel.....	43⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....	93¼
200 do.........b30	43⅜	600 Clev. & Tol. R.....	127⅞
200 N. Y. Cen.....	105⅛	400 do.........b10	127⅞
100 do.........b3	105⅛	200 Chi. R.I. & Pac.	103
100 Hud. Riv. R.....	124⅛	100 do.........b15	103⅛
200 Reading R.....	104⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. ..b10	46½
10 Mariposa Pr.....	20	300 Chic. & N.W.Pr....	70
200 M. S. & N. I.....	82⅛	100 do.........b5	70
100 do.....	82⅛		

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28—P. M.

The Gold Room further advanced on the Washington complications to-day to 142⅜ ₱ cent. The prevailing account in the Room is *bullish*, a good many parties in the last week or ten days having covered their *short* interest. This has made the Cash Gold easy, and at the same time repressed any undue alarm or excitement because of the temporary difficulty between the President and Gen. GRANT. If the former had anything like a party at his back, or could even boast a respectable number of influential friends, the situation might possibly be deemed critical. But as he stands without this support, and the law is known to be with Gen. GRANT, as well as the implicit confidence of the whole country, we apprehend no serious or prolonged difficulty in regard to the direction of the military government in the Southern States until the meeting of Congress. That body will doubtless make short work of the impediments to successful reconstruction which Mr. JOHNSON is attempting to interpose. There is scarcely a difference of sentiment on the subject in Wall-street, however the Gold Room may use the momentary complication to advance speculation. Letters from Washington to-day confirm the opinion of yesterday, that there will be no present change in the Cabinet. Even the withdrawal of Gen. GRANT from the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, seems less probable this afternoon than in the morning, though the rumors are conflicting.

The Public Funds have not felt the trouble at Washington beyond ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. There is not the slightest serious concern felt as to their credit and stability, but the recent large advance has induced some realizations, and possibly a few *short* sales, in the expectation of a temporary decline while the question at Washington is in abeyance. The Foreign Exchanges are steady to-day. The advance of yesterday is checked by the rise in Gold.

There is no change in the ease of the Money market. The Brokers are but very moderate borrowers. The case may be different in a week or two, so far as the better employment of Money on Stocks is concerned, as the Stock Exchange, after opening dull and partially depressed this morning, took a sudden turn to activity and to higher prices after 2 o'clock, and the signs were fair for a pretty buoyant September movement. The absentees, on their Summer vacation, are now returning to the Street and to the Stock Exchange, and the accumulating evidences of a large Fall traffic on the Railways are also having their influence upon the confidence felt in a more lively market. Added to these considerations to-day, the declaration of a half-yearly cash Dividend of 5 ₱ cent. by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road, and the conclusion of a basis of consolidation between the Cleveland and Toledo and Cleveland and Ashtabula Roads, caused quite a general improvement in the Railway list, particularly marked in Toledo and in Michigan Southern. The exact terms of the Toledo and Ashtabula arrangement have not been made public, but we learn, in general terms, that they are mutually satisfactory to the Committees in conference, and will, no doubt, be ratified by their Stockholders respectively. The extra Stock to be issued to the Cleveland and Toledo Shareholders will probably be 25 ₱ cent. The rise in Michigan Southern is in sympathy with this consolidation. The Miscellaneous list was lower on the Express Shares in the forenoon, but otherwise steady in prices, without much business. The rise in Cleveland and Toledo Stock was from 122⅞ to 128 ₱ cent.

In the afternoon the market was firm on the Railways, and at 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The Public Funds closed steady; the 5-20s of 1862 a fraction higher. The Gold Room less excited:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅝	102⅞	N. West Pref	69⅛	69⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅛	113⅜	Rock Island	102⅞	103⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108⅛	108	Fort Wayne	104⅛	104⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅞	105	W. U. Telegraph	43⅛	43
Erie	69⅞	69⅞	Cumberland	35	34
Hudson	124⅛	124⅛	Mariposa, Pref.	20	20
Reading	104⅛	104⅞	St. Paul Pref.	65⅛	65⅛
Mich. Southern	80⅞	82⅛	Pacific Mail	146⅛	145⅛
Pittsburgh	92⅞	93	Toledo&Wabash	49	49
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅛	65	American Gold	141⅛	142
Northwest	46⅛	46⅛	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	108	5-20 cou., 1867	108
6 ₱ cent., 1868	108½	5 ₱ cent., reg. 1871	117
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1868	108½	5 ₱ cent., coup., 1871	118
6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	110⅛	5 ₱ cent. cou., 1874	110⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅞	10-40 reg.	99
5-20 registered, 1862	108⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	113⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅞	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 cou.,1865,new issue	107⅞	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y City 7 ₱ c. '70	103	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1870	100½
N.Y. reg. B'y loan	106	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100¼
N. Y B'y loan	106½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878	97
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan, 1872	100	Mich. 7 ₱ c. War l'n	100
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c	66⅛
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6s. new bds	65
NY.6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s, ex. c	50
N.Y. 5 ₱ c.B'y loan, 1878	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103	North Carolina 6s	68
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	100	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	58
Illinois reg. 1860	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds	53
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100⅛	Missouri 6s	103
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100⅛	Missouri Pac. R. iss	103
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100½	California 7s	122⅞

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	138	Irving	105½
Mechanics'	120	Metropolitan	135
Union	117	People's	135
America	140½	Market	112
Phenix	104	Nassau	107
National	111	Shoe and Leather	110
Seventh Ward	107½	St. Nicholas	102
State of New-York	110	Marine	140½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Commonwealth	108
American Exchange	117½	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Bank of the Repub.	112	Park	151
Bank of North Am'a.	107½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	104
Hanover	118	Central National	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	106	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	73
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103½	Tol. W. & W'n. S. F.	88
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	81
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.. 1869	101½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	87
Hud. R. 7s.2d M..s.f.'85	105	Gal. & Chic.. Ext.	99
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100½
Mich.C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Chi. & R. I. Con. 1s.	91
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	104½
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96½	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	98½
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F'd 7 ₱ c.	99	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	88
Pacific R.7s.guar.by Mo	104	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	115	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	81	Peninsula R.R. bonds	81
Alton & T.H. 2d M.Inc.	79	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94
Chi. & N.W. In't B.	90	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	81½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	100		

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in August:

1867	$125,200
1866	102,951
Increase	$22,249

This comparison is with one of the heaviest weeks of last season, and yet shows an increase of 20 ₱ cent.

It is the *Memphis* and Ohio, and not the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, that Gov. BROWNLOW has taken possession of on behalf of the State of Tennessee as first mortgagee. The Company, among some few others, failed to provide their quota of July interest on the Bonds of the State advanced for the construction of the Road. Gov. BROWNLOW has acted with decision and promptness in all such cases of default, and the State has possession of the roads and their equipment as security for $13,000 per mile; the average cost of building and equipping having been over $30,000 per mile. The taxation on the real and personal property of the whole people of Tennessee is very large, and the revenues from this source into the State Treasury are in pledge as further security for the half-yearly interest on the State Bonds, including the Railway debt where the Railway Companies default in their respective quotas. Partisan feeling against Gov. BROWNLOW and the Republican majority in Tennessee has probably been employed since the recent election to depreciate the State credit, but it is not questioned that the Legislature and Executive now reëlected for two years, (by a majority of the qualified white as well as of the colored voters,) are in earnest support of adequate taxation and of the prompt enforcement of the primary obligations of the Railroad Companies to provide the interest upon the Bonds originally advanced to them. We remark further, that the enfranchised negro element in the political affairs of the State, is quite as reliable on the question of the State credit, and the selection of sound legislators, and of honest Congressmen, as the mass of voters in the City of New-York; in proof of which we might instance the eight gentlemen recently elected to Congress, who, in point of ability and integrity, will compare most favorably with the Brooklyn and New-York delegation. Some of our readers, of Republican views, may possibly deem this poor praise, but we have nothing to do with the politics of the question, beyond the statement of the fact that the enfranchised freedmen of Tennessee have recently helped to elect, and may be relied upon to continue to vote for as good men, to say the least, as we ordinarily send to Albany and Washington from this City.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Directors met in this City this morning at the Bank of New-York, and on the statement of the business of the Company and the cash means on hand on the 31st July, (ult.,) unanimously declared a cash Dividend of five ₱ cent., payable in New-York on the 14th September; the books of transfer to cease on the 3d September. We understand that the prospects of the Road justify the calculation that the half-yearly Dividends hereafter, in February and August, will be the same as now declared. The finances of the Company are entirely free of floating debt, and also of prospective obligations. The Dividends will be maintained in cash. The recent accession of part of the Cleveland and Toledo (Vanderbilt) interest to the direction of the Pittsburgh Company is likely to work good to both interests, especially with reference to their station property in the City of Cleveland.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	10,225	Malt, bushels	11,000
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls	150
Cornmeal, bbls	296	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Cornmeal, bags	150	Lard, pkgs	32
Wheat, bushels	31,866	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Corn, bushels	97,050	Whisky, bbls	....
Rye, bushels	940	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Continue in demand at $9 50 for Pots, and $12@$12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request at full rates, including Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17¼c.@18¼c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more active, but at drooping prices: Middling grades closed at 27c.@28c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,200 bales against receipts of 1,973 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	4,009
Receipts last week	8,800
Receipts preceding week	5,968
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	429,150
Receipts since Sept. 1. 1866	654,700
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	328,850
Exports since Sept. 1	470,000
Exports year ending Dec. 31. 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,861,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	102,500

DRY GOODS—The movements in the leading lines, during the week, the *Independent* notices, thus: "It is probable that the importers and jobbers, as well as the auctioneers, have not realized so lively a time during the week as they had anticipated; but trade has been fair, and the indications are all in favor of a healthy and remunerative Fall business. There is no excitement, but a constantly increasing volume of trade, which maintains prices without favoring any increase, but relieves the importers and manufacturers from any apprehension of losses on an overstocked market, as was the case last year. In most descriptions of foreign goods there has been a good demand from the jobbers, and woollens have been more lively. Goods in the auction-rooms have been withdrawn, in many cases, where the prices drooped, as importers are very confident of the future. Some of our large importers, who have hardly received a bale of goods in many months, are now receiving largely by nearly every steamer. Western merchants are here in greater numbers than in a long while before, and those who are not buying freely are taking a good look at the market preparatory to commencing operations. In domestics the sales have been large, without any material change in price, except in certain styles of brown sheetings, which have declined ½c.@1c. ₱ yard. A concession, probably to induce heavy purchase. In all other descriptions of domestics, both woolens and cottons, the market has been remarkably steady."

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day, sales were made of 65,000 tons at rather lower prices, as follow: 16,000 tons Lump, $3 75@$4 12½; 10,000 tons Steamer, $3 75@$4 12½; 15,000 tons Grate, $3 75@$4; 5,000 tons Egg, $4 25@$4 37½; 19,000 tons Stove, $4 25@$4 45; 10,000 tons Chestnut, $3 82½@$3 90 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at a further decided reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$7 75; very poor to good extra State $8 40@$10 20; good to choice extra State at $10 25@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 80 @$10 20 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75@$7 75
Extra State	8 40@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 15@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 80@10 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25@12 75
Extra Genesee	11 00@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@15 00

Southern Flour is depressed and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $9 25@$13 50 for new, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour continues in limited request at from $7@$9 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn Meal is in rather more request at $5 75 for City, $6 for Western, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, and $6 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 200 bbls. and sacks, at $12 50 @$14 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in demand, and really choice lots of new have been held with more firmness, while inferior and common qualities have been dull, lower and irregular. Sales, since our last, 25,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 40@$2 45, chiefly at $2 40; Red and Amber Western at $2 22@$2 30; Amber State at $2 25@$2 31½; White Genesee at $2 40; White Southern at $2 15@$2 40, and Red and Amber Southern at $2@$2 30 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in rather more demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 130,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 12½, for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 05@$1 09 for unsound and damp ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive; sales 4,850 bushels, including State at $1 48@$1 52, and Western at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been in demand and quoted higher. We quote: Old Western at 70c.; New Western at 74c.@82c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 50c.@67c.; and New Southern, at 65c.@75c. ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1867: Lexington, Buffalo, rye; Norman, Buffalo, corn; A. Chubb, Buffalo, corn; Kittie Davis, Buffalo, corn; Lottie, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Cory Hunt, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Maria J. Phillips, Buffalo, corn; W. H. Crannell, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Alpine, Buffalo, corn, &c.; J. H. Palmer, Buffalo, corn; J. L. Cramer, Buffalo, wheat; F. Lakey, Palmyra, wheat, oats, malt; Samuel Miller, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; C. H. Burch, Buffalo, corn; Convoy, Montezuma, malt, &c.

HAY—North River bale continue in demand at 85c.@95c. for new and old shipping, and $1 30@$1 60 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate demand at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Has been moderately inquired for at essentially unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; including English Islands at 52c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in rather more demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 37½@$9 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light request, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 84c.@86c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 31 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate demand at full rates, closing at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 12c.@12½c. for Crude in bulk; 25c.@29c. for Refined, in bond; and 41½c.@44c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at lower prices, closing rather more firmly. Sales since our last, 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $23 18@$23 37 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 25 cash, $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@16½c., for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 170 pkgs. Bacon has been in light supply and held more firmly, but has been inactive. Lard continues heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 925 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., ₱ lb. Beef is inactive at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 145 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue inactive at $39@$40 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in less demand, partly for export, at 6c.@14c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	35	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₱ lb	32	@35
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	28	@30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb	27	@30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb	28	@30
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	22	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	16	@22
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb	9	@10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	6	@ 8

RICE—Has been quiet at unchanged quotations.

SUGARS—Have been moderately active and firm. Sales since our last, 870 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c.@13½c., and 290 boxes Havana, part at 10⅞c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at from 14c.@16⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 89,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅜c.@12⅛c.; 62,500 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13⅝c.; 51,000 lbs. Grease at 7⅝c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 180 bbls, Western, in bond, at 37c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 36,000 bushels Corn at 2⅝c. by sailing vessel, and 4¼d. by steamer, ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 27s. 6d.; 350 boxes Bacon at 20s., and 75 hhds. Tallow on private terms, ₱ ton. For London, by steamer, 300 bbls. Flour on private terms, and 50 tons measurement goods at 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 3½d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark with Corn on private terms. For Bristol, 150 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs. For the Mediterranean, two vessels on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, a brig with 900 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD SELL his stock of books, stationery and merchandise for $7,000. They are worth more. The business has been a paying one, moderately and steadily, month by month, for twenty years, without any intermission, except for a time when the war was opening. With a steadier trade and better prospects than at the beginning of that period, it is offered as a secure foundation on which, by the infusion of some of the modern elements, a more active business may be reared. Store, fixtures, cellar and wareroom at a moderate rent.
FRANCK TAYLOR.
Bookseller and Stationer, Washington City.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A FURNITURE business in which $70,000 are now invested: location of factory (which is one of the best in this country) extremely favorable, with unusual facilities for manufacturing at a low cost. For a man of character and experience in the trade, having $20,000 to invest, an opportunity is offered of engaging in a well-established and profitable business. For further information address, with real signature, FURNITURE, Box No. 2,814 Post-office, New-York.

A VALUABLE LEASE OF A FLOURISHING HOTEL FOR SALE—With the furniture, good-will, &c., situated in a thriving town within 10 miles of New-York City; to a party desiring a complete and profitable establishment this will offer superior inducement for investment. For views, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENCY.—THE sole agency of a manufacture (cash returns $50,000 per annum,) is open to parties of first-class standing. An advance, not exceeding $10,000, may be required, which will be secured by mortgage if desired. Address N. G. M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING AND hosiery store; one of the best stands in the City, having been established 22 years, the proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED HARNESS business on the Hudson River, within one hour's ride of New-York. Satisfactory reason given for selling out. Apply to LEWIS W. TOWT, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE and good-will of a first-class grocery-store; good location and $60,000 per year business.
MORRILL & RAMSAY, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 38 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between BAXTER & KEANE, consulting architects and real estate brokers, at No. 258 Washington-st., Brooklyn, was this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.
C. H. BAXTER.
HUGH KEANE.
Dated AUG. 27, 1867.
N. B.—The business will be continued hereafter at the same place by HUGH KEANE.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
one lock controlling four drawers.
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE. — GREVE BROTHERS. UPholstery—firrst class work at greatly reduced prices. No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st. All goods warranted.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH MERWIN and EDWARD P. BRAY, plaintiffs, against KATE G. STAPLETON, defendant. Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-six hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest on eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-three cents thereof, from Jan. 10, 1867, and eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-four cents thereof, from Feb. 10, 1867, and on eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-four cents thereof, from the 9th day of March, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
HENRY O. PRATT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Dated JULY 18, 1867.
Au15-law6w-Th

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—PATRICK DOUGHERTY, plaintiff, against H. H. STEVENS, defendant.—To the defendant above-named—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this 9th day of August, 1867, been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the City Hall, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 109 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-five cents, with interest from the 6th day of May, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
Dated AUG. 9, 1867.
HORACE BARNARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
au15-law6wTh*

LOST AND FOUND.

A NOTE FOR $378 63, DATED AUG. 28, 1867, payable in four months to the order of E. E. Conklin, has been lost by the subscriber, who warns the finder not to use the same, as negotiation has been stopped.
AUG. 28, 1867.
ARCHIBALD SCOTT.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jeanne Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DIAVOLO; OR, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 3 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

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The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A prominent journal, looked upon as the organ of Southern Germany, asserts that Bavaria and the other States of South Germany will not unite with Austria and Prussia, and maintaining their independence of either, will hold the balance of power between the Northern Confederation and the Austrian Empire.

The increasing bitterness of tone of the Prussian Press when referring to the Salzburg Conference, causes much anxiety throughout Europe.

Austria and France unite in dissuading Denmark from insisting on the retrocession of Duppel and Alsen by Prussia.

The latest advices from Spain announce that the City of Sarragossa has fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

E. Joy Morris, United States Minister to Turkey, has presented to the Sultan the resolutions passed by Congress in relation to the war in Candia.

Yesterday the first train of cars passed over the railroad across Mount Cenis.

Rev. Charles Kingsley, the author, and James E. Harvey, Esq., late United States Minister to Lisbon, are passengers by the steamship *Hermann*, which sailed from Southampton yesterday,

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at the usual hour yesterday morning, when several petitions were presented and referred. Messrs. Robertson and Burrill, from the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature, submitted a minority report. The report dissents from that of the majority of the Committee in regard to the clause prohibiting donations to charitable institutions, and argues against the right of the Legislature to establish Commissions for the government of localities. Of the $17,000,000 raised by tax on the City of New-York, in 1867, the City Government is only responsible for $2,000,000. It urges the Convention to take such steps as will restore the City Government to the people. A motion to postpone the consideration of the reports on finance and canals until Tuesday next, on account of the illness of four members of those Committees, was, after some debate, agreed to by a two-thirds vote. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the powers and duties of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, with Mr. Garwin in the chair. An amendment offered by Mr. Duganne, providing for the appointment of the Attorney-General by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, was discussed at great length. Without coming to a vote the Convention took a recess until 7:30 o'clock. At the evening session, the amendment offered by Mr. Duganne was further debated. Without coming to a vote, the Committee rose and reported progress, and, on motion, was discharged from further consideration of the subject. The Convention then adjourned.

Our Salt Lake City correspondence is dated Aug. 16. Our correspondent announces that consequent upon the finding of a piece of quartz in Parley's Park, about 25 miles east of the capital, another gold excitement had arisen. It was soon discovered, however, that the quartz was mixed granite and contained not an atom of precious metal. Great hopes were entertained of the productiveness of the Sweet Water mines, which were abandoned some weeks ago, in consequence of an attack of the Indians upon the miners, but which were then being developed by parties of adventurers. Theatrical affairs were prospering. The grasshoppers were still very numerous, most of them, however, being on the wing. The weather was warm and pleasant.

An impromptu reception was given to Chief-Justice Chase by the citizens of Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday evening, on his arrival from Boston. Mr. Chase was the guest of Ex-Gov. Smyth, and in the evening the Governor's house was surrounded by the citizens of Manchester, eager to pay their respects to the distinguished visitor. They were permitted to pass through the house, where they were greeted by Mr. Chase in a cordial manner. As they insisted upon a speech, he addressed them a few complimentary remarks. The house and grounds of Ex-Gov. Smyth were brilliantly illuminated in honor of his guest.

Our Havana correspondence is dated Aug. 24, and gives details of our telegraphic dispatches relative to the laying of the Cuban Cable. The city was almost deserted, the wealthier residents having retired to their country places. The monthly health report of the island shows a slight increase of mortality over the corresponding month last year. The new decree relative to taxation was producing disastrous results, and a petition had been forwarded to the Queen of Spain by the Captain-General of Cuba, requesting a revision of the ordinances. Financial and commercial affairs are represented as being in a rather alarming condition.

Our Fort Morgan (C. T.) correspondent gives interesting details of the encounter between the United States troops and the Boise Indians, under Gen. Crook, and a camp of Indians whom the former encountered while on the march in the Pueblo Mountains. About fifty of the hostile savages were killed and their comrates routed.

It is feared that the potato crop throughout Connecticut will suffer severely by the excess of moisture in the ground. A short crop of corn of all kinds is anticipated.

LOCAL.

In the case of James F. Cummings vs. James Gordon Bennett, reported in the Times of the 27th inst., the plaintiff has taken an appeal from the order of Judge Barnard, dismissing the complaint, to the General Term of the Supreme Court. In the meantime, and until the hearing before and decision by the appellate Court, all proceedings on the part of the defendant, Bennett, are stayed. Our readers will remember that this is the suit in which the plaintiff claims $200,000 damages for a libel alleged to have been perpetrated by the New-York *Herald*, on the 24th of March last, of and concerning the plaintiff, who was an official in the commissary department of the rebels.

The Board of Audit, being relieved from the injunction against them, met at noon yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any business, to give time for the Corporation Counsel to prepare a defence to certain claims on file. The Board will meet again on Friday of this week, and proceed to business without fail.

Commissioner Osborn yesterday decided to allow bail to be taken in the case of James Arnold, the alleged defaulting teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank. The amount fixed upon was $15,000, in default of which the accused was remanded to the Ludlow-street Jail. An examination will be had on the 10th prox.

The second biennial Convention of the Empire State Deaf-mute Association, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Institute for Deaf Mutes, was held at the Institute, Washington Heights, yesterday. An oration was delivered by a graduate, and a presentation of silver plate made to Dr. H. P. Peet, the retiring Principal.

The case of Waterbury and others against the Merchants' Union Express Company is still on before Judge Barnard. The entire day was consumed in the reading of voluminous affidavits. The case will be resumed this morning.

A number of tenement-house owners met at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, to take measures to test the legality of the lately-enacted Tenement-house Law.

A number of rowdies got up a riot at East New-York yesterday, during which several respectable citizens of Brooklyn were badly beaten.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of Frederick Smith vs. Harriet E. Smith.

The examination in the Royal Insurance bond robbery case was resumed yesterday and will be continued this morning.

At the coal sale yesterday prices were again lower.

A rather better demand prevailed yesterday for the leading kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Flour was lower. Corn and Oats were firmer. Pork was cheaper. Freights were somewhat brisker, with 526 vessels of all classes in port.

Johnson and Grant—The Inevitable Collision.

The Washington correspondents are doing battle upon the question, whether a conflict has actually occurred between the President and Gen. Grant or not. By some it is alleged that a rupture took place between them in Cabinet Council, on Tuesday; by others it is declared that the meeting passed without difficulty and that Mr. Johnson and the General are still good friends. The informant of the Boston *Post*, which shares with our neighbor, the *Herald*, the dubious honor of Mr. Johnson's confidences, furnishes a circumstantial narrative which makes clear the fact of serious differences, the determination of the President to snub the *ad interim* Secretary, and his purpose to push the point of difference to extremities.

Really, however, it is not necessary to look for explanations or assurances upon this head. Matters have gone too far to render doubt or misapprehension reasonable. Mr. Johnson has entered upon a course which shuts out the last chance of reconciliation, and renders all compromise impossible. Vows and protestations will serve him no longer. Pretences of compliance with the law which he is trying to obstruct are no longer admissible. His parrot-talk about the Constitution is laughed at as sheer nonsense and hypocrisy. He stands revealed an enemy not less of Congress and its laws than of the country and its peace. Wantonly, treacherously, with no conceivable hope of success, impelled only by reckless malignity and an insane ambition, he has reopened the quarrel in a shape which renders his fate and the duty of the governing party perfectly clear. As between the Executive and the people represented by Congress, there will now be neither the giving nor the taking of quarter. Mr. Johnson has unsheathed the sword of a disturber and a usurper, and there can be no further parley with him.

A conflict with Gen. Grant is, then, simply a question of time. The General's coolness and sagacity may enable him for a brief period to avert an open rupture, but come it must eventually, unless Mr. Johnson abandon his pretentions—and even that step would not save him—or unless Gen. Grant himself recede from the position in which Congress has placed him. Neither of these contingencies being probable, the collision which now forms a subject of gossip and speculation, must be considered certain.

That this estimate of the case is not exaggerated is proved by the antagonism that exists between the claims of the President and the duties and responsibilities of the General. Admitting that the former yet possesses the power of removing the district commanders, and recognizing as obvious his purpose to retain in command only those who share his hostility to the form and spirit of the reconstruction acts, it is plain that there his authority ends. Over all else the General-in-Chief is supreme. Being clothed by the law with the power of revising, revoking or confirming the doings of the district commanders, he holds in his hands the means of counteracting much of the mischief to be apprehended from the President's removals. It is possible for him to impose an absolute check upon those whom Mr. Johnson may send to execute his will, and by the firmness and vigilance of control to make them instruments of carrying out the law. All this Gen. Grant may do. All this the law enjoins him to do. And by doing it promptly and well, he may from the outset frustrate the machinations of the President.

But to this exercise of lawful authority on the part of Gen. Grant Mr. Johnson refuses to quietly submit. As Commander-in-Chief under the Constitution, he claims the right not only to remove and appoint but also to instruct. Of the hollowness of his claim it is scarcely necessary to speak; for even the Commander-in-Chief, albeit holding his office independently of Congress, must be governed by its laws in the exercise of his functions. Abstractions aside, however, the President has asserted his pretensions in this respect in the cases of Hancock and Canby, and we are not permitted to suppose that he will qualify them when the exigencies of his position grow more imperious. The explanation supplied at his instance to the Boston *Post* is too explicit to be misunderstood. Under the pretence of upholding the law, he is attempting to annul those of its provisions which confer on Gen. Grant the task of supervising and regulating its administration. Mr. Johnson is, in fact, exercising an authority which the law declares is no longer his, and to this extent is seeking to curtail the powers of Gen. Grant.

The gift of prophecy is not needed to tell how this conflict of pretension with lawful power will end. A positive collision may be averted to-day, perhaps to-morrow, perhaps a week, if Gen. Grant's habitual moderation suggests temporary methods of escape. But in the nature of things these expedients cannot endure. Mr. Johnson's career during the last few months has shown that he cannot appreciate moderation, and that forbearance but feeds his arrogance. The truce of to-day will prompt him to urge further demands to-morrow; and at last Gen. Grant, obeying the dictates of duty, will be compelled to assume an attitude of open, avowed hostility. The prospect is not a pleasant one, but we shall gain nothing by ignoring its probabilities, or closing our eyes to its perils. It is some consolation to feel that, as between Mr. Johnson and the bold, bad men who surround him, and Congress, with Gen. Grant at its side, the ultimate result is not doubtful. But this certainty of final triumph for the right does not afford compensation for the immediate injury to business, and the losses and gloom of the intervening period, which proceed from Mr. Johnson's wild and wicked proceedings.

Informers' Shares Under the Internal Revenue Laws.

The rights of informers under the Internal Revenue Laws have been the subject of some discussion of late, and we yesterday published a decision by Judge Blatchford in regard to them. The questions which have come before the Courts have arisen out of a change in the law which was made by the Internal Revenue Act of 1866. Before the passage of that act the law gave to informers one-half of the amount received, after the payment of the costs and expenses of its recovery. Congress doubtless thought that this was giving to informers in heavy cases a greater share than was consistent with the public interest, and they provided by the ninth section of the Act of July 13, 1866, that informers should receive such share as the Secretary of the Treasury should by general regulations provide, not exceeding a moiety nor more than $5,000 in any one case. The Secretary made the regulations required, giving to the informers 50 per cent. of the first $500, 40 per cent of the next $1,500, and so on, up to the limit of the law.

It will be noticed that nothing was said either in the statute or in the regulations made by the Treasury Department about the payment of the costs of the suit. The question could not fail to be raised as to their payment, because most of the cases were not large enough to carry the informer's share up to the limit, and thus the payment of the costs first would diminish what he would receive, while many of them were so small that the payment of the costs first would reduce the informer's share to little or nothing.

The question was first brought up, so far as we know, before the District Court of the Eastern District of this State, which held that the informer's share was to be calculated upon the gross proceeds of the forfeiture before the payment of the costs, but that the costs were a charge upon the whole fund, and must be paid before payment of the informer's share. The effect of this decision was to throw the burden of the costs upon the Government's half of a forfeiture entirely, unless the amount was so small that that half was not enough to pay the costs, in which case the informer's half was called on to make up the deficiency.

The Government officers were not satisfied with this view of the law, and they brought the question up before the Court in the Southern District. That Court agreed with the other that the informer's share was to be calculated upon the gross proceeds, but expressed no opinion as to the payment of the costs, inasmuch as the informer in that case was willing to be governed by the rule laid down by the Court in the Eastern District. The District-Attorney was not yet satisfied, and had the question reargued, and on this reargument Judge Blatchford's decision was rendered. The Court not only maintains the views which it laid down before, but it also touches upon the question of the costs, and, differing from the Court in the Eastern District, holds that the informer's share, under the regulations of the Department, cannot be called upon to contribute to the costs, even though the Government's half is not sufficient for their payment.

This view will be, of course, still less satisfactory to the officers of the Government than the one which previously prevailed. However, as the Court holds that the Secretary might have made it part of the regulations that the costs should be first paid, we presume that he can make that regulation now, unless, indeed, his power under the law was exhausted when he had made the first regulations, and no power to change them was given him.

Whether he should make such a change is a question of public policy merely. The rule of course should be to give to informers no more than will secure to the Government the greatest amount of information and forfeitures. If the making of the informer's share bear its share of the costs will not tend to prevent information being given of small forfeitures, then the Secretary might very well make that change in the regulation. But if the freeing the informer's share from bearing any burden of the expenses is found to increase the number of forfeitures, that consideration of public policy should be decisive of the question.

The Secretary is in a position to survey the whole field, and arrive at all the facts which will give light upon the question. He will doubtless be governed in any action which he may take by this consideration, and his judgment on the question is likely from that position to be the best.

Monopolies, Good and Bad.

There is undoubtedly a very general and a very natural dislike in this country to great moneyed corporations. This feeling has shown itself very forcibly in the New-York State Convention during the recent discussion upon an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the consolidation of railroad companies where the aggregate capital shall exceed $20,000,000. It was said by those opposed to gigantic corporations that if the leading railroads of this State should be united and come under the exclusive control of one man, they would be badly managed; prices for freights and for passengers would be raised, and the Legislature would be in danger of being corrupted. The substance of the argument on this side was well stated by Mr. Parker, of Albany, who said that "it was the Democratic doctrine that great monopolies were not to be encouraged. Allow corporations to consolidate without limit, and there would be an end to competition." Mr. Curtis put the same idea more forcibly when he said that "so surely as a great consolidation of railroads comes, so surely will every industrial and local interest be crushed under its iron heel." Another speaker held up the railroad history of New-Jersey as a lesson to other States. In order to bring the argument home to the people of New-York, it was said that if any one man should get control of the Hudson, Harlem, Central and Erie Railroads, he might speculate in Wall-street or he might buy up State or local Legislatures. "He would wield," says Mr. Parker, "a moneyed power greater than that of any monarch—a power that would prove an unmitigated curse."

The hostility to large accumulations of capital, which only shows itself at Albany, stands out boldly and very prominently at Chicago. In the Constitutional Convention the cry is—Beware of gigantic railroad monopolies. In the Labor Congress the cry is—Beware of all great accumulations of money; resist the encroachments of capital; down with all monopolies. The spirit which animates both parties is alike; it is the same spirit which has opposed a landed aristocracy at all times and in all places, which still wages war against large plantations at the South and large or entailed estates at the North, which gives life to the movement against our National Banks, and which lies at the heart of all combinations of labor against capital. It is a spirit which is very useful in protecting the poor against the encroachments of the rich, and the weak against the oppressions of the strong. It is a spirit which is respected by all political parties. Yet, strange to say, we find some of the noted politicians at Albany, who have professed great respect for this spirit, ignoring it altogether in regard to our railroads. Men who once were bitterest in denouncing the landed aristocracy of the South, have fallen down to worship at the feet of the railroad aristocracy of the North. The enemies of Southern land monopolies have become the friends and advocates of Northern railroad monopolies.

The laws of most civilized countries recognize the fact that some monopolies are good and for the public advantage. Upon this principle patents are granted for new inventions. It is not the amount of capital that an individual or a corporation wields that makes a monopoly dangerous to the liberties and the prosperity of the country. For instance, twenty or thirty millions of dollars in the hands of a man like Mr. Peabody may be more useful than if divided up among half a dozen misers. An immense capital under the control of one company is, in many cases, necessary to the success of great enterprises, such as the Pacific Railroad or ocean steamship companies. The amount of money which may safely be entrusted to the control of one corporation increases with the wealth of the country in which it is situated. London is the headquarters of the richest companies in the world, yet no one objects to their existence there. It is to the credit of New-York City that it is rapidly rising nearer to an equality with the money centre of the world in this respect, and it is for the advantage of this City and of the whole country that the number of our great moneyed corporations should be increased. To limit the capital of our railroads or our steamship companies, or of any individual or of any company, is to try to limit our civilization. It is to confess that our State Legislature and that Congress are unable to prevent the abuses of gigantic monopolies. It is not wise to make such a confession. However strong may be the feeling against great moneyed corporations—and the stronger this feeling is the better check it forms upon their mismanagement—it is certainly better to regulate them, and even to encourage them in so far as they serve the public, than to extinguish good and bad together by prohibitory laws.

MINOR TOPICS.

There is something so mysterious in the Imperial speech at Arras, as reported by the Cable, that one waits with patience more of the context or other official solution. "Have faith in the future! Weak Governments often seek to divert public attention from domestic troubles by fomenting foreign quarrels." Yes; well, that is all true enough, and true even to triteness. The mysterious thing is to know why Napoleon should thus unbosom himself, and make everybody think afresh of Mexico, Algeria, Italy and Germany. More light is wanted on this subject as it stands now; either the discourse is Delphic, or the Cable telegram cabalistic.

Offenbach's comic operas are spreading with the rapidity and magnetic sympathy which fun and laughter always take to themselves as wings. His "Orphée aux Enfers," has for a long time been the delight of the Teutonic midriff, and "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," has held uninterrupted sway in Paris for over three hundred nights, consecutive, with the exception of Sundays, when some other piece was put on to rest the singers. Offenbach, above all other composers, seems to have the faculy of writing funny music; it is *funny*, for no one can hear it without being irresistibly tickled, even if he hear no words or hear them in an unknown tongue; and it is beyond all doubt real and most exquisite *music*. We are glad that enterprising managers are about to bring out these delightful pieces for our delectation, and we hope they will note the grand success which has attended all thoroughly good public amusements here. From the classic intricacies of symphonies and oratorios, to the graceful fantasies of the *ballet*, an undeniably and conscientiously good thing will always be appreciated and sustained, even among us "young barbarians all at play."

One of the amusements with which a considerable number of the "unreconstructed" lighten their lives, is that of writing letters of advice to the Commanding Generals of the respective military departments. We get not a few of these from time to time in the Southern papers; and as, in nearly every case, each letter covers the entire ground of history, philosophy and politics, the Commanding Generals, if they read them, can be in no lack of knowledge for carrying on the duties of their administration. Several of these gentlemen are now writing at Gen. Pope in the papers published in his Military Department, but the most terrible of them all is an individual who signs himself "Banquo," and who "presumes to address you in behalf of free government and civil liberty." His mode of address is as remarkable as his method of treating his subject. He begins by giving a sketch of the life of Julius Cæsar, follows it up by a brief survey of the career and downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte, and concludes by a vigorous assault on places, people, and things in general. "Was Babylon," he asks, "any worse in morals than Boston? Was not Babylon a city of Puritans? and was it not governed by Radicals? Was Belshazzar any more of a tyrant than Lincoln, Stanton, Sheridan, Sickles and their copartners?" And so "Banquo" goes on, ending by a threat of "future communications" to the "dear General," which will be "retrospective as well as prospective." It is fortunate for Gen. Pope that among the multifarious duties imposed on him by the Military Bill, there is no requirement that he shall read such rubbish as this.

We Americans are given to laughing a good deal at ourselves and each other, because we like things flavored with a little foreign sauce—we take to things that come from across the water. We have not kept the laugh to ourselves either, for our European friends know the little weakness, and, while they have it themselves—England in regard to France, and so on, reciprocally—as to each other, they have not yet got to the point where they buy things more readily for their being American. Yet it is a fact that our American manufactures, in many things, are as good, or better than the European, and, both there and here, are sold under European names. A party of gentlemen were dining, not long since, in London, and while enjoying hugely a delicious "Stilton" were startled by an American of the party, who offered a wager that the cheese was of American make. The steward of the establishment was called, and corroborated the audacious assertion. Westchester County sends hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in cheese to England. The American cheese trade is enormous, and once arrived in Albion, the creamy product is duly labeled "Stilton," or "Wiltshire," or whatever, and then consumed in England by confiding Britons, exported to the East Indies by Crosse & Blackwell, "Purveyors to Her Majesty," &c., or sent back to Yankee land, acquiring the unmistakable English flavor from the magic words stamped on the outside of the box! Ah! there's nothing like a good old English dairy cheese, is there?

The success and remarkable influence of the English penny papers has been a theme of admiring comment, and the manner in which that class of cheap journals has brought to nought the evil prophecies of its opponents, is well set forth in a late number of the London *Star*, one of the best of that same class. But not content with showing how dignified and steady has been the course of its compeers, the *Star* makes an effective and well-deserved thrust at those journals that boast of being written for the "higher circles," which are proud of taking a "society tone," and which repudiate an interest in the people or their affairs. It says that those journals, commencing with the *Saturday Review*, are steadily and rapidly undergoing a process of debasement:

> "Mean and coarse personalities, dirty scandals, paltry back-stairs gossip, rakings and scrapings out of the criticisms of Jeames and the servants' hall on the company up stairs—this sort of thing is now a regular, recognized ingredient in the attractiveness of a paper which "goes in" for circulation in the clubs, the smoking-rooms, and even the drawing-rooms of the West End."

Alluding to the impotency of legal proceedings to put a stop to that sort of thing, the *Star* goes on to appeal to public opinion as the only means of putting a stop to the growing evils:

> "We do not ourselves profess to know much of the literary tastes of the peerage. It may be that dirty personal scandals are the favorite reading of Belgravia. We confess that we find it very hard to believe in anything of the kind; but it is certain that the papers we allude to are written at the aristocracy to the best of the power of the writers; and we suppose somebody must buy them, or they could hardly continue to exist. But we still think a good strong blast of angry public opinion would suffice to blow them out."

In truth, the disreputable American journalism of former years is out-Heroded by these "swell-journals" of the English aristocracy. What brings about this strange reversal of tastes?

Never yet has any photographic chemist or artist or mechanician been able to reproduce on metal plate or paper color the exquisite harmony of tone and diversity of code which beautifies the image of an object seen through the camera obscura. It is doubtful if it ever will be done; the painter's art may always be required to perfect the "counterfeit presentment." But the simultaneous multiplication of pictures, which hitherto has been an unattained desiderative in making sun-pictures, (except to a limited extent,) is a less subtle problem, more purely mechanical, and one which is always growing less difficult. A Liverpool artist has succeeded in a machine that takes fifty photographs at once. As yet the invention has been made applicable only to small, though perfect and distinct, pictures about the size of a postage or revenue stamp; but it will undoubtedly be developed upon a larger scale and add another to the admirable modern appliances of science by which art is made cheap, attainable and popular—small, but in the aggregate, powerful, influences for the rapid civilization of the world.

The English chemists are just now engaged in an earnest discussion on Sir Benjamin Brodie's late suggestion of an entire change in the system of chemical notation, substituting for the present language, of absolute symbols of volume, an abstract, algebraic calculus, which can express not only the mere representation of the *atoms* of compounds, but also the idea of the *forces* involved in their constitution or changes. Undoubtedly, so conservative and able a body of men as are the English chemists will not countenance any such revolutionary subversion of a language common to the whole scientific world until it shall have been thoroughly studied by themselves, and made matter of conference with the scientific societies of other nations. During the discussion following Sir Benjamin Brodie's lecture before the Chemical Society, it was said by Dr. Oddling, in favor of this new system, that, while it is not at all inconsistent with Dalton's great atomic theory, it is not based upon it, but upon the chemical facts themselves; while the ordinary system is founded on the facts only by the intervention of the atomic theory. Certainly the new proposal is weighty with good sense; whether it can be made practical is a question that much discussion and much effort can alone decide.

The market-gardeners who supply the metropolis with its vegetables, reverse the Scriptural promise, "Ask, and ye shall receive," in all their dealings with mother Earth, from whose ample bosom they draw their sustenance and much of ours. Or, rather, they give a good deal before they ask anything, but when they do ask, their drafts on the old lady are of the most exacting. Manure of every sort, natural and artificial, solid and liquid, lime, stable refuse, street-sweepings, fish by the ton, seaweed, guano, poudrette, super-phosphates, and every imaginable sort of fertilizer are fed to the hungry soil till it can take no more. Then comes the return, and the scientific market-gardeners have learned to get as much profit from their land as does the Wall-street financier from his boldest venture in gold or stocks. One crop will not content a single one of them. Every man demands two abundant harvests in a season, and gets it, and many of them get three. After the early peas, or beans, or green corn, or new potatoes are taken off, and all of these are gathered before they are half matured, the land is dressed over and a second crop is at once put in; this time it is of later corn, cabbages, tomatoes, or Winter potatoes. If mother Earth is well fed in the Spring, she has her full account to settle in the Summer and Fall, and must render value received for every mouthful she has swallowed. Before our eyes, at this moment, stretches a broad field, from which, in July, a magnificent yield of early potatoes was taken, and which is now replanted with a double crop, for the farmer has put in tomatoes, with turnips between the rows thereof. Our market gardeners contrive to get from their land almost as much profit as did that shrewd Connecticut Yankee who set his farm up edgeway and planted both sides of it.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

President Johnson and General Grant.

Gen. Grant Again Protests Against Removing Military Commanders.

The President Overrules Him and Insists Upon His Orders.

Gen. Grant Forced to Comply and the Orders are Issued.

The President's Interpretation of Gen. Grant's Powers.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The political situation to-night is much calmer than it has been for several days. The developments of to-day bear out my dispatches of last night completely. Gen. Grant has not refused to obey orders, notwithstanding the positive statements to that effect telegraphed last night. His last letter to the President, sent yesterday, was of no avail. In it Gen. Grant earnestly urged Mr. Johnson to modify the order, and even went so far as to state as his own opinion that persistence on the part of the President in his present course would bring innumerable evils upon himself and on his Administration. He visited the President this morning, and learned again that his suggestions and wishes would be overruled. The President insisted upon the order as it stands, and Gen. Grant had nothing to do but to obey. The order was sent to the printer this afternoon, and would have been published to-day had it been received back in time. It will be out in the morning. Gen. Grant adds nothing to it but the bare order of promulgation. It stands naked as it came from the hands of the President. Whatever instructions Gen. Grant may deem necessary will follow hereafter in separate orders. The matter to-night stands thus: The President, in carrying out his own obstinate will, has again overruled Gen. Grant in the Cabinet, and as General-in-Chief, Grant can only transmit orders through his headquarters from his military superior, for he is too good a soldier to set an example of insubordination, which would only be too quickly seized upon to still further disable him. In reversing and ignoring the instructions which accompanied General Order No. 77, assigning Gen. Thomas, the President has taken the responsibility of virtually offering an insult to Gen. Grant by the manner in which it was done, and has indicated his determination to dictate the manner in which the reconstruction acts shall be executed. How far Gen. Grant shall be able to interfere to prevent the President from still further delaying the work of reconstruction depends upon the extent of the powers granted him by the acts of Congress. Section 2 of the Appropriation Act quoted last night, compels all orders to be sent through his headquarters, but does not give him the power to refuse to transmit orders which he may disapprove. The Supplemental Reconstruction Act passed in July last, which everybody supposes gives Gen. Grant precisely the same powers as are possessed by the military commanders, is strangely deficient in that very essential. It gives Gen. Grant the power to approve or disapprove all removals, appointments, details, &c., of persons to or from office. He can himself remove the Governor of Mississippi if he chooses, but if the President chooses to order the Boards of Registration in Louisiana to be reopened for ninety days, Gen. Grant is powerless to prevent it; or if Gen. Hancock on his own responsibility shall choose to postpone indefinitely or otherwise the election ordered by Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Grant has not even the power to disapprove his action. All the power granted to the General of the army by the Reconstruction Acts is strangely, foolishly and no doubt unintentionally confined to the approval of the removal and appointments of officeholders. The act, carefully read and literally interpreted, gives Gen. Grant absolutely no other power; and here we have another specimen of the result of hasty action by Congress. Just in the very emergency that Congress designed to meet, Gen. Grant finds himself crippled to a very serious degree by bungling legislation. That the President will avail himself of the neglect and mistakes of Congress is already apparent. He holds that Gen. Grant has no power beyond this, and the language will bear him out. I call the attention of those who made the law to a careful consideration of this particular feature, and in view of it let them not expect Gen. Grant to exercise powers for which he finds no warrant in the law. The order relieving Gen. Sickles was promulgated this morning, as I stated last night. As will be seen, it is unaccompanied by any instructions. The following, from the *Evening Star*, of this city, whose editor is thoroughly conversant with the feelings and sentiments of the people of Maryland, is significant:

> "An impression is prevailing everywhere in Maryland that the President is preparing to declare martial-law throughout the United States, and prevent the assembling of Congress in November next, by force of arms. It has its origin in the alleged views of Hon. Jeremiah Black, who is credited here with having urged upon Mr. Johnson the propriety of resisting impeachment, if initiated by the House, by declaring it a revolutionary measure, and protecting himself against it by the use of the army to that end. We see no reason to doubt the truth of the advice of that very enthusiastic and extreme gentleman Mr. Black."

It has transpired that President Johnson intended some time since to assign Gen. Rousseau to the command of the Department at Washington *vice* Canby, ordered to relieve Sickles, but was persuaded by Gen. Grant to abandon the project, although he expressed a desire to retain Rousseau near his person, and as yet no one has been assigned as Canby's successor. Gen Rousseau is yet in New-York, and having unaccountably missed the last steamer, he may yet be assigned to this command.

The following is the order relieving Gen. Sickles:

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1867.

General Orders No. 80.—*First*—The following orders have been received from the President:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1867.

Brevet Major-Gen. Edward R. S. Canby is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District created by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department of the South, embracing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina.

He will, as soon as practicable, relieve Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District. The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Second—In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of United States Brevet Maj.-Gen. Canby will, on receipt of the order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself and proceed to Charleston, South Carolina, to relieve Major-Gen. Sickles of the command of the Second Military District.

Third—Major-Gen. Sickles, on being relieved, will repair to New-York City, and report by letter to the Adjutant General. By command of

(Signed) GEN. GRANT.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

There is unquestionable authority for stating that Gen. Sickles has not received any executive order revoking or modifying his General Order No. 10, nor has he requested the reservation or suspension of any executive order, or any other order in the premises. Neither has Gen. Sickles asked to be relieved since the passage of the act of Congress of July 19, 1867. The only executive order that is known to have been addressed to Gen. Sickles concerning his relations with the Courts of the United States in his military district, was sent to him when one of those Courts, in an attempt to constrain his action, ordered his arrest, whereupon Gen. Sickles was instructed to take into his custody any and all persons undertaking to arrest him. No occasion, however, has arisen for compliance with these instructions.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. HOWARD.

On Saturday last John M. Langston, the well-known colored lawyer, hearing that the President had expressed a desire to see him, called upon him, whereupon Mr. Johnson said: "I have determined to remove Gen. Howard; he must go soon; I have reason to believe that he is running his Bureau as a political, partisan and sectarian machine, and further, Sir, I am prepared to give that place to a good colored man if your people will indicate such a man." During the whole interview, Mr. Langston says, the President intimated that he would like to have him accept the place. He finally said: "I have decided that Gen. Howard shall be removed, and that I will give the place to a colored man if a good one is presented; and I will give you until the first of the week to see me upon this subject." This morning Mr. Langston called upon Gen. Grant at his office in the War Department, and stated to him the substance of his interview with the President, and then asked Gen. Grant's opinion as to the propriety of his accepting the office. The latter replied that he thought, under the circumstances, that it was unadvisable for him, in every respect, to accept the office of Commissioner. He thought, if Gen. Howard should be removed, Mr. Langston could not hope to give greater satisfaction in the Bureau. Gen. Grant further said that he was fully satisfied that Gen. Howard had done his best, and that he had committed no act which would not bear rigid scrutiny; but if he, Gen. Grant, were to remain as Secretary of War, and Mr. Langston should be appointed to the position, he would aid him to the extent of his ability. Gen. Grant, in conclusion, said nothing had been said to him about Gen. Howard's removal; but, if it were accomplished, he thought, for the reason already stated, that it would be inexpedient and of no practical benefit to the colored race for Mr. Langston to accept it under existing circumstances. Mr. Langston said to Gen. Grant: "I now ask that you will do everything that you can to keep Gen. Howard at the head of the Bureau, for the good of my people and for the friendship I have for him. Further, Sir, I am fully satisfied that Gen. Howard has administered the affairs of that Bureau in the most conscientious manner, and looking only to the good of the colored people and the Government. I cannot, therefore, consent to take this position; and further, I desire to say that I will not accept it, believing it to be offered to effect the removal of Gen. Howard and to embarrass the interests of my race."

SECRETARY STANTON.

The President continues to refuse to allow the publication of Gen. Grant's letter protesting against the removal of Secretary Stanton, but enough is known regarding its contents to warrant the statement that it embraces an opinion against the legality of the removal, and also a statement that, although an astute lawyer might so construe the laws as to give the President the power which he threatened to exert, the people would not be convinced of the justice of such a construction.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

In view of the importance of financial affairs now pending, embracing the reforms in the collection of the whisky tax and the operations of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, some of the principal officers of the Treasury Department—including Treasurer Spinner and Commissioner Rollins—have urgently requested Secretary McCulloch not to offer his resignation, at least till some of the more important matters now under his control are finally adjusted.

PUNISHMENT OF DESERTERS.

General Order No. 79 of the War Department, just issued, revokes General Order No. 4, 1867, relating to the punishment of deserters, and restores paragraph 895 of Revised Army Regulations. This restores the severe punishments, such as shooting, branding, &c., which General Order No. 4 suspended. The increase of desertions has rendered this necessary.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET.

The *National Intelligencer* of to-day says: "We have high authority for saying that the loose and sensational rumors which were circulated and which were reflected in some degree in the papers of last evening about troubles in the Cabinet yesterday, are unfounded. The fact of one member of the Cabinet retiring before the others must naturally be of frequent occurrence. That Gen. Grant came out of the White House some time before other gentlemen was to be ascribed to his business habits rather than to any far-fetched and imaginary cause, when the session was protracted till toward the close of the business hours of the day."

REGISTRATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

It appears from the North Carolina papers, that the registration thus far in that State, shows two blacks registered to one white, and in some districts a larger proportion. A letter from Harnett County, says:

> "The whites, on the other hand, turn out *en masse* and are jubilant about their being allowed to register. Gen. Sickles has caused a circular to be addressed to the Board of Registration, informing them that officers of the militia upon whom devolved the execution of the patrol laws, or other general laws relating to the domestic order of the State and the government of the slaves therein, having thereby assumed and performed civil functions, are deemed civil officers within the meaning of the acts of Congress, and any such officer having afterwards taken part in the rebellion, or who aided and abetted persons engaged in the rebellion, is excluded from registration as a voter."

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The President has directed that Peninsular Island, in the bay of San Francisco, be reserved for military purposes. This island lies just west of Angel Island, and is regarded as having an important bearing on the defence of Raccoon strait, the harbor and the Navy-yard at San Francisco.

On the same date the President directed that a reservation for military purposes be made at Camp Goodwin, in Arizona County. This reservation is situated in the northwestern part of Puna County, on the Gila River, embracing an arc of thirty-six square miles, or about 23,040 acres.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has just issued the necessary instructions to the Surveyor-General of California and Arizona, at San Francisco, to cause the foregoing reservations to be respected.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS.

The following has just been furnished for publication:

Office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C., Aug. [illegible], 1867.

Special Orders.—In compliance with an order from the Adjutant-General of the 20th inst., the undersigned announces that he has delivered the books, papers and property of this office to the control and direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Brock, of the Adjutant-General's office, and it only remains for him to tender his thanks to the gentlemen in office for their uniform fidelity and industry. To Brevet Major W. E. Harts he feels particularly indebted, and desires to make his acknowledgment for his services and experience in the office, which have been of the highest value and importance not merely to himself [illegible] vidually, but to the Government. Major Harts, in compliance with the order referred to, will report in person to the Adjutant-General at the end of the current month.

(Signed) E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-Gen. Vols., Commissary-Gen. Prisoners.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in answer to a call for information respecting the location of Agricultural College scrip and fees to which the Register and Receiver are entitled for effecting locations, has communicated the following:

First—Agricultural College scrip may be located in Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska; but not in Michigan, the quantity allowed by law having been reached in the last mentioned State.

Second—The land offices in Kansas are at Topeka, Humboldt and Junction City; and in Nebraska at Omaha City, Brownsville, Nebraska City and Dakotah City; and applications to locate scrip may be made at any of these offices.

Third—The fees authorized for locating college scrip are the same as those for locating land warrants, viz.: For a forty-acre warrant fifty cents each to Register and Receiver, total one dollar; for an eighty-acre warrant one dollar each to Register and Receiver, total two dollars; and for a one hundred and sixty-acre warrant two dollars each to Register and Receiver, total four dollars. Each piece of college scrip, however, is for one hundred and sixty acres, and may be located when one-quarter section, or a subdivision thereof where the latter is taken in full satisfaction of the scrip. Hence the Register and Receiver are authorized to charge four dollars for the location of each piece of scrip, being two dollars to each officer.

Before the Commissioner of the General Land Office can take definite action in the way of adjudicating the mineral interests, or the issue of patents for the same, it is ruled that the preliminary questions as to the survey of the mineral claims under the law of Congress must be determined by the Surveyor-General and the Register and Receiver of the Local Land Office, under the law. When cases from time to time shall be brought before the land officers in the manner required by law, these officers are required to render decisions thereon under the law, and instructions, and thereafter, cases involving the issuing of patents to the parties entitled, they will be promptly determined by the General Land Office.

SECRETARY BROWNING.

Secretary Browning attended a Cabinet meeting yesterday, but not having fully recovered from his sickness, this premature attention to business has again compelled him to keep his bed.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Post Chaplain J. O. Rayner has been ordered to Sitka. Second Lieut. J. H. Rice has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau. First Lieut. W. A. Sutherland, Seventeenth Infantry, and Post Chaplain Francis Springer have resigned. Second Lieut. J. Logan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, V. R. C., has been mustered out. Capt. W. P. Auxford, Forty-second Infantry, has been granted thirty days' sick leave.

General Orders No. 79, just issued from the Headquarters of the Army, is as follows:

The following order received from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

General Orders No. 4 of 1867, relating to punishments for soldiers, is hereby revoked, and paragraph 865 revised regulations of the army is restored.

Information has been received at the Headquarters of the Army of the death of Lieut. Wallace, Adjutant of the Tenth Infantry, at New-Orleans, yesterday, of yellow fever.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Third Assistant Engineer F. W. Fitch has been detached from special duty at the Navy-yard at Washington and ordered to the *Peoria*. Acting First Assistant Engineer John Lloyd has been detached from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and granted leave for discharge; First Assistant Engineer S. L. P. Ayer has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Second Assistant Engineer T. L. Vanderslice has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Acting Volunteer Lieut. E. S. Keyser, Acting Masters W. H. Price and George Howorth, and Acting Ensign D. M. Hayes and John H. Gregory have been ordered to the *Saco*.

GEN. GRANT'S PROTEST.

Voice of the Union Republican Press Respecting the Correspondence between Gen. Grant and the President.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The public decided some time ago that Mr. Johnson was not the man to sacrifice his own little schemes and aspirations on the shrine of patriotism, and his assertions and protestations and arguments have no weight, simply because nobody will pay the slightest attention to them. Gen. Grant, by nature reticent, and by habit devoting his attention first of all to his own business, has not yet satiated the curiosity of the people. What he has said, therefore, is of far more importance. As regards this point, it is annoying to find the record very incomplete. It was already known that he had opposed the removal of Sheridan; what he said about the change in the Cabinet was of more interest. The letter unfolding his views on this subject, the President, for reasons best known to himself, persists in withholding. Gen. Grant by his reference to this letter makes it properly a part of the published correspondence; indeed, this is manifestly incomplete without it. It cannot be doubted that the President could have had the injunction of privacy removed from this document, if it had suited his interest to demand it. The inference is that the suppressed letter of Gen. Grant is of a nature far more damaging to the policy of the Administration than anything from him which has been published. We cannot think that the President would be actuated by any tenderness toward either Gen. Grant or Mr. Stanton. How much ingenuousness was shown by the President in appointing as the successor of Sheridan an officer who had already expressed his decided unwillingness to take the place, and who proves to be too ill to accept it under any circumstances, we need not undertake to decide. It is clear, however, that the removal of Sheridan will be considered, as Gen. Grant intimates, a triumph by the unreconstructed element of the South, no matter who proves to be his successor. And that he will be ultimately replaced by an officer who has at heart the conscientious completion of the work of reconstruction prescribed by Congress is not yet, we think, demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt.

From the Boston Journal.

Gen. Grant's letter will give his friends the profoundest gratification. It is earnest, directly to the point, and, though brief, yet comprehends the subject in all its relations. A better protest could not have been written. He indorses Sheridan's administration fully, saying that he "has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently." He then says "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed," adding the suggestion so grievously needed at the White House: "This is a republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land." His allusions to the effect of the contemplated removal on "the unreconstructed element in the South," are as just and true as they are sagacious. They would have gone to the heart of any other man in the world than Andrew Johnson. But how does this self-sufficient functionary meet this calm, weighty and truthful protest? He devotes more than twice the space occupied by Gen. Grant to a substantial repetition of one of his old rigmaroles about the Constitution. Of course he ignores the will of the people. It is a philosophical doctrine that a column of water no thicker than a pipe-stem would balance any other body of water of the same height even if it were the Atlantic ocean. And so Andrew Johnson appears to entertain no doubt that his single will is as much superior to the will of the loyal millions of this country as his station is above theirs. In other words, he has got the idea that he is their autocrat and not their servant. But what has Gen. Sheridan done to the injury of the Constitution? Nothing, certainly, that the President is able to specify. He talks vaguely about Sheridan's "absolute tyranny," and says affairs in his district appear to be in "a disturbed condition," and that "a bitter spirit of antagonism" seems to have resulted from his management. But all the disturbance and the bitter spirit, it is well known, is in rebel quarters alone—the Union people in Sheridan's district are satisfied and harmonious, and only disturbed by the prospect of his removal. And yet this is absolutely all that the President can offer in justification of his removal of Gen. Sheridan. A weaker and more ignominious apology was never made by a public man.

From the Worcester Spy.

The protest of Gen. Grant is brief, straightforward, and as positive as it could well be made. He might have argued the question at greater length, but would have added nothing to the force of his unequivocal and comprehensive statement. * * *

There is a prevalent and reasonable belief that the entire Cabinet is to be reorganized on a new basis. The President will be surrounded by advisers who agree with him in his fruitless and mad conflict with the law-making power. Members who have followed him passively up to this time are unwilling to share the responsibility for the treasonable course he is now pursuing. Both right and power in this controversy are against him, and he stands solitary in obstinate blindness to the fact. It will be in vain that Gen. Grant appeals to him to desist "in the name of a patriotic people." He despises them. It will be in vain that Gen. Grant "begs that their voice may be heard." He has heard the voice and defied it until defiance is the only sentiment it inspires in him. Gen. Grant cannot remain in the Cabinet and be the medium for promulgating orders designed to "defeat the laws of Congress." He cannot continue in a post where he is compelled to be the instrument for enforcing orders which "the unreconstructed element in the South will interpret as a triumph," and which will "embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses." It was noble and manly in him to use this language to the President. If he appreciates its force he will see how impossible it is for an honorable man and a patriot to remain in a position which compels acquiescence in a policy that disregards "the unmistakable wish of the country," and sets at open defiance every consideration of public duty.

From the Providence Journal.

The correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant abundantly vindicates the General from the insinuations of the Democratic Press, little as any vindication was needed. The earnest protest of the General-in-Chief against the change, and the reasons which he urges in support of his opinion, will increase the surprise of the country that a step so full of evil has been taken in the face of public sentiment, and of the judgment of those best situated to understand the question in all its bearings. Gen. Grant will be relieved from the odium of the Democratic praises that have been heaped on him. It is not probable, after the publication has been permitted, that the President will long retain Gen. Grant at the head of the War Department. He was appointed, not because the President wanted him, but because it was necessary to break the shock which the public would receive from the removal of Stanton.

From the Hartford Courant.

We have never doubted the sympathy—hearty, complete, unchangeable—of Gen. Grant with the popular will in the matter of reconstruction. We did not need, therefore, the evidence of his earnest and patriotic letter, which we publish on our second page this morning, to prove to us that he did all in his power to keep Stanton and Sheridan, who are just now the types of the people's cause, in their proper places. But others did. There were doubting Thomases—or more properly speaking, perhaps, doubting Horaces—who ventured to fear that the man who crushed the rebellion had really gone over to the side of the rebels. The letter of the General of our army is as strong, as plain, as urgent, as such an epistle could possibly be. This is one of its remarkable features. When such a reticent and apparently impassive person uses the language of almost passionate appeal, we can easily calculate the force and depth of his feelings. Gen. Grant is a Radical all over—devoted body and soul to the restoration of the American Union upon the immutable foundations of Justice and Liberty.

From the Hartford Post.

The letter of Gen. Grant is greatly to his credit, but we should remember it does not change in the least the singular position in which he stands. If Andrew Johnson carries out his plan and follows the programme marked out for him by the bad men who are now known to visit the White House daily, Gen. Grant will ere long, to save himself in the opinion of the people, have to do something more than simply to write eloquent letters against the issuing of Andrew Johnson's orders—he must decline to obey them and vacate the office he need not hold unless he chooses to occupy an equivocal position. Yet we may add, Gen. Grant's letter gives good promise of what may be expected. If his words are sincere, and we are not the ones to question Gen. Grant's sincerity, he appreciates the feelings of the people and their imperative right to be heard. As to Andrew Johnson's reply—well, every time we read anything from that man, of late, we feel: "There, the lowest depth of folly, insolence and assumption has now been reached;" but the very next time he speaks he sinks still lower, and makes himself and his position—were the circumstances of the case not so serious and trying to a great and free people—more and more ridiculous. Thus ends another chapter of national mortification at the thought that such a man should have found his way into so high and honored an office as that of President of the United States—an office, which if we desire to redeem it from the disgrace this man has brought upon it—should never again be filled by one whose word is not unequivocal, and whose course is not as evident as the righteousness of God.

From the Norwich Bulletin.

The response of Grant to the call for his views is in the highest degree frank and manly, and his protest against the proposed changes, vigorous and earnest. It is the answer of a soldier and patriot. There is nothing of the lawyer or politician in it; no subtleties of construction, no quibbling, or evasion of the issue. It is plain and pointed; squarely, and in few words, stating his opinion and his reasons for them. These reasons, which Mr. Johnson maunders through a column of complacent nothings to answer, are such as to commend themselves to the sober sense of the people. They are truths which all of the President's special pleading cannot deprive of their force. He may talk about the Constitution being the only expressed will of the people, till he goes out of office—and may that be soon—but he cannot alter the fact, that the appointment of such officers as Sheridan to carry out the Reconstruction acts of Congress, is a part of the will of the people, expressed in the election of the present Congress. The President himself made the issue and took his appeal to the people. Upon that appeal the people sustained Congress and the policy of reconstruction which Gen. Sheridan has now been removed for faithfully carrying out. It looks as though the President had invited this expression of the General's views for no other purpose than to attack them, and in attacking them, show his own smartness. The soldierly and straightforward protest of Grant is taken up, not to be answered in the spirit in which it is written, but to be picked to pieces and be juggled by a pettifogging lawyer. The President will make nothing by his motion. The people know both parties to this correspondence. The recent great political convulsion had its accidents—Mr. Johnson is one of them; it had its heroes, of whom Grant is chief. History will assign these places to them, and Mr. Johnson, whatever may be his views, will have no opportunity to protest against the order.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

Grant has spoken, and his utterance is to the point. His letter not only expresses his opinion upon the actual question at issue, but reveals the whole theory of his politics. "This is a country where the will of the people is the law of the land." This is his idea of the American Government. He definitely places himself on the side of the people in their contest with Mr. Johnson, and "begs that their voice may be heard." It is "in the name of a patriotic people, who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives, and thousands of millions of treasure, to preserve the integrity and union of this country," that he urges that the order for Sheridan's removal be not insisted on. When he passes from these general objections to the consideration of the particular reasons why neither Sheridan, Thomas nor Hancock, should be removed from their present positions, he is none the less decided. In terse paragraphs he sums up the whole argument. Upon the whole, a more admirable letter could hardly have been written. It has not a superfluous word, and it sums up the whole argument against removal. It places Gen. Grant where we have never doubted that he stood—on the side of the country and against the President. Mr. Johnson's reply is just what we should expect. His writings are well known to the country, and his letter is very much like his former productions. In answer to Gen. Grant's statement that the country was opposed to Gen. Sheridan's removal, he utters the contemptible quibble, "I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination." Such a statement is an insult to common sense. Because a direct popular vote has not been taken, as to whether Gen. Sheridan is to be degraded or not, Mr. Johnson really cannot tell whether anybody objects! Andrew Johnson is thoroughly understood by the country. He is a ceaseless irritation. Deprived of all power to injure, he can only insult the nation, and all his energies seem to be now devoted to this congenial work. The people have endured his conduct for many months, with the patience which tolerates the insolence of one powerless to do harm. But there is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and there are many indications that that time is at hand.

Relations of Gen. Grant with the President.

From the Washington Chronicle, Aug. 28.

It is understood that Gen. Grant is hourly expecting an order from the President relieving him from his *ad interim* administration of the War Office, and that he has repeated his protest against the removal of Sheridan. The following information reaches us from a source which we deem reliable: The friends of the Government, however, advise him to retain his position as long as possible, and to use his utmost exertions to prevent further mischief. It is said the President sees fit to retain custody of Gen. Grant's letter protesting against the removal of Secretary Stanton, and says, "If Grant wants it made public, let him print it." Surmises regarding its contents are vain, but it is known that it contains an urgent and earnest appeal to the President to listen to the voice of the people, and in that particular as well as others, is similar to the Sheridan letter. There is no doubt but what the General is impeding the promulgation of the Hancock order, and that he repeated his protest against its issue yesterday. The rupture between him and the President is culminating rapidly, and the result is neither difficult to predict nor far distant. Gen. Grant will undoubtedly leave the Cabinet within the coming week, or the President must bow to his demands for a modification of the Hancock order. Up to the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting yesterday, no reply had been received from the President to Gen. Grant's last protest, and it is surmised that the only reply which will be made will be the assignment of some other person to the charge of the War Office.

The Letter Marked "Private."

From the Washington Chronicle, Aug. 28.

We call upon Andrew Johnson to complete the record of correspondence published in yesterday's *Chronicle* by furnishing the letter from Gen. Grant marked "private." In his letter remonstrating against Gen. Sheridan's removal, Gen. Grant says:

> "I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it."

We should be the last in the world to ask the President to break the confidence of private correspondence, although it would be in strict accordance with Andrew Johnson's usage. In the present case, however, he has authorized the publication of a correspondence strictly official, and the letter of Gen. Grant refers in terms which cannot be misunderstood to "a letter marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department!" That letter undoubtedly expresses the views of Gen. Grant in regard to the projected removal of Secretary Stanton, and as the reference thereto in this official letter takes from it its private character, and makes it part of the official record, we call upon the President to do justice to Gen. Grant and satisfy the mind of the nation by giving it up for publication. He has never hesitated to print really private letters when it has suited his purposes to do so. This letter is no longer a private one; its author has made it an official one by the reference to it which we have quoted above. It is, therefore, due alike to Gen. Grant, the Secretary of War, and the country that the letter should be published. Will the renegade at the White House give it out?

Massachusetts Democrats and the State Election.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, Aug. 28.

The Democrats have called a State Convention at Worcester, for Oct. 1, to see what action should be taken for the November election. They will not probably make any nomination for Governor, but leave it to the License League to bring forward some Conservative Republican whom they will support. The contest is to be between two Republicans—both decided and undoubted friends of Temperance—and the issue is to be prohibition or license.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Results of the Late Postal Convention Between England and the United States—New Rates of Postage to go into Effect Oct. 1—Orders from the Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The following has been prepared at the Post-office Department, namely:

Whereas, Article 5 of the new Postal Convention concluded between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1867, (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.;) and patterns and samples of merchandise, (including seeds and grain,) shall be transmitted by either office at such charges, not less than threepence, in the United Kingdom, or six cents in the United States, per four ounces on books, packets and patterns, or samples of merchandise, and under such regulations as the dispatching office may from time to time lay down; and

Whereas, The provisions of the said article are to be carried into effect in each country on the 1st of October, A. D. 1867,

It is hereby ordered, That the rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on and after the 1st day of October, 1867, upon international newspapers, printed matter, and other postal packets, enumerated in the said article, posted in the United States and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be as follows, viz.:

Newspapers and unsealed circulars, two cents each.

Pamphlets and periodicals over two ounces in weight, and other printed matter, (except books,) including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c., four cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

Books, six cents per four ounces, or fraction of four ounces.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, eight cents per four ounces, or fraction of four ounces.

And it is further ordered, That the regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to the printed papers of all kinds and other postal packets enumerated in the said article, shall be the following, viz:

1. The postage charges herein established must in all cases be fully prepaid at the office of mailing in the United States, by means of United States postage stamps affixed outside the package or its cover. If not so prepaid, the package cannot be forwarded.

2. Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books, or other printed papers, including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c., must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

3. No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter (other than book packets) may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vender who sends it, or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent direct to subscribers from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing in other inclosure.

4. No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed; but entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

5. No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

6. Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter or communication in the nature of a letter written in it or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail, and it is the duty of the Postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book packets, patterns, samples or other postal packets posted at or passing through their offices.

7. Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value, which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample, or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could be fairly considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

8. No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight.

9. Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

10. There must be no inclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars which are allowed to be furnished under the preceding resolution must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached when patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

11. Patterns or samples must be sent in covers, open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

12. Patterns, samples or other packets, containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any office of the Post-office, are positively excluded from the mail.

13. The laws and regulations of this Department, which exclude obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints or other publications of a vulgar and indecent character from the mails of the United States are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints or other publications of like character, addressed to the United Kingdom or other foreign country.

14. Letters, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals or books, posted in the United States and addressed to the United Kingdom may be registered at the office of mailing upon payment of a registration fee of eight cents, in addition to the ordinary postage charges, both of which must be prepaid. But the reduced registration fee of eight cents on letters will not take effect until the first of January, 1868.

15. Newspapers or other kinds of printed matter, book packets, patterns and samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom, and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of distribution in the United States.

Article 5 of the aforesaid Convention also prescribes the following specific regulations to be observed and enforced in each country, viz.:

Neither Office shall be bound to deliver printed papers the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country to which they are transmitted.

So long as any Customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importation from the United Kingdom of any of the articles enumerated above, such Customs duty shall be leviable in the United States, and the proceeds shall accrue to the United States Treasury.

Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which international newspapers, book-packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise are delivered.

Postmasters are instructed to levy and collect in advance, on and after the 1st of October, 1867, the rates of postage as fixed by this order on the different kinds of printed matter and other postal packets herein enumerated, observing strictly the regulations herein established with respect to each classification of the same.

So much of the new Convention as relates to international letters exchanged with the United Kingdom will not take effect until the 1st of January, 1868, and in the meantime the postage charge on letters will continue, as at present, 24 cents per single rate of half an ounce or under. But on and after the 1st of January, 1868, the single rate of postage on international letters will be reduced to 12 cents.

The offices of exchange on the side of the United States are New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco.

(Signed) ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

Registration Completed in Alabama—The Crops.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Registration returns in full have been received from all the counties in Alabama. They give a total of 160,995. Whites, 72,747; blacks, 88,248.

There are only ten candidates for the Convention announced in the State so far, and only one colored candidate.

Sixty-six bales of new cotton have been received in Montgomery up to date.

The corn crop is safe and large. The cotton crop has been greatly damaged during the last few weeks for the lack of rain and by worms.

Registration in North Carolina—Southern Clergymen.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 26.

Registration returns from four precincts of Granville County, N. C., show an aggregate of 357 whites, and 1,017 blacks.

The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Presbyterian* referring to Gov. Peirpoint's reflections on the Richmond clergy, imputing disloyal feelings to them, says:

> The pulpit in Richmond and vicinity meet the charge in a christian and manly denial of the fact, and challenge open proof of the Governor's assertion. We strike hands with them on this issue and guarrantee to furnish proof for the State of North Carolina, whenever it may be demanded in denial of the charge which the Governor of Virginia has made.

Gen. Wade Hampton on Reconstruction.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Gen. Wade Hampton having been solicited by a number of prominent citizens for his views as to the duty of the people of South Carolina in reference to reorganization under the Military Bills, replies in a long letter, arguing against the injustice and the unconstitutionality of the proposed measures. While anxious for restoration, he prefers the military rule to the proffered terms. He instances how reconstruction works in Tennessee, and refers to the rejection of the Kentucky Representatives; and says if the people accept the situation they will have no guarantee that the State will be readmitted, unless Radicals are elected, who cannot represent the views of their constituents. He denies the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage in the States, and counsels justice to the blacks, and is in favor of impartial suffrage. He advises the people to register, and to vote against a Convention.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sixtieth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The State Constitutional Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock.

Several petitions were presented, and among them were several praying for the abolishment of the Regents of the University.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY ON THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Messrs. Robertson and Burrill handed in to the Convention on Wednesday a minority report, submitting that they do not assent to the section of the report which donates money for charitable purposes by the Legislature or local authorities. The memorials which were sent to the Convention seemed to indicate that the crying evils ought to be remedied is the donation of moneys for sectarian purposes, by means of which it is charged unjust discriminations are made. They also object to the provision providing for the formation of corporations except by general law.

They do not concur in the reasons given by the majority of the Committee for refusing to embrace in their report any provision bearing on the subject of legislative interference with the government of cities—namely, that in their judgment the Committee had no power or jurisdiction in the matter. The minority do not admit the force of this objection. Resolutions bearing on this very subject have been referred by the Convention to this Committee, and have been considered by them.

The minority favor a clause which shall prohibit the Legislature from again evading the provision of the Constitution and usurping authority not intended. They recommend the adoption of provisions which shall prevent the Legislature from altering the civil divisions of the State, and from uniting one division with another or part of another, thereby creating an anomalous district or division, and thus securing to itself the power of creating new offices not known to the Constitution, and of selecting the individuals to fill such offices at the expense of the rights of the people. They object to the Legislature having the power to create Commissions and local Boards to exercise municipal powers within the territorial limits of any of the cities of the State, or confer the appointment of officers to fill such Boards and Commissions upon the Executive. They say these Boards and Commissions are not necessary and not required, and adverse to the interests of the localities over which they are created, that they are expensive and largely increase taxation, are made the instruments of advancing partisan and political interests, and are objectionable for many other reasons. If these local commissions are to be retained they should only be upon the condition that the officers thereof be elected by the people or appointed by the authorities of the city in which their duties and powers are to be exercised and performed. They deem it not out of place to call the attention of the Convention to some facts connected with legislation of the State on the subject referred to above. In 1857 the Legislature, by act of April 15, created what is known as the Board of Metropolitan Police, and placed the power of selecting the Commissioners in the hands of the Executive. The question of the Constitutionality of the law came before the Court of Appeals in the case of the People, &c., against Draper and others. The ground of unconstitutionality claimed was that the existing Constitution provided that all city or county officers should be elected by the people or appointed by the authorities, as the Legislature might declare or direct, and that these Commissioners were in fact city or county officers, and, if not, the act was unconstitutional, for the reason that the Legislature had no right to create new and anomalous divisions of the State. The Court held that there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Legislature from uniting a city, county, town or village with some other of such divisions, or parts of divisions, and that a new district would be thereby created, the officers of which would be neither city, county, town nor village officers, but would be officers of such new district, and could be appointed or elected as the Legislature might direct. It will be seen that if the Legislature add any new territory to any city, county or town, they create a new district, and may thus deprive the people of the original locality of electing such officers, or having them appointed by the local authorities.

To show that the Metropolitan Board of Police in the City of New-York had largely increased the taxation of the City, a statement is given, showing that for nine years preceding 1857, the Police cost $5,980,000, while for nine years since the Board has been in operation the expense increased to $15,723,618 26.

The Committee then go into detail in regard to the different local boards and offices created for New York, and they proceed to state that three-fourths of the amount raised by tax in New-York, is disbursed by officers appointed by the State who are in no way responsible to the people for the amount expended, or in other words, of $17,593,941 19 to be raised by tax the present year, the City Government is only responsible for the expenditure of $1,369,664 22, or if the amount required for the payment of the City debt is included, then the total will be $3,285,644 91.

But one valuation of the real and personal property is made for State, city and county purposes upon which to base the rate of taxation, and but one rate is fixed for the imposition of such tax for the support of city and county governments, and the payment of one portion of the State tax, a fact that leads to misapprehension that the City Government is responsible for the whole amount of money taxed upon the people. The injustice thus done to the City Government will be acknowledged by all candid persons.

Mr. Duganne made a report from the Committee on Industrial Pursuits, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject of weights and measures. Agreed to.

Mr. Landon moved that the Committee on Revision be instructed to amend the article on the militia as proposed by him last evening. Tabled.

Mr. Conger moved that the State be divided into five districts, for judicial, educational and other purposes. Tabled.

Mr. Church moved that the consideration of the reports on finance and canals be postponed until Tuesday next. The reasons which induced him to make this motion were, that four members of these Committees, who were anxious to take part in the discussions, were absent on account of illness. The postponement would not delay the business of the Convention, as there were reports enough on general orders to take up the time between to-day and next Tuesday. He would leave the matter to the Convention.

Mr. Rathbun regretted that any member should be absent from illness, but he thought the business of the Convention should not be arrested on that account. The business should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and he should oppose the motion for postponement.

Mr. Lapham urged postponement for the reason that influential members of the Canal Committee were ill, and it was important that they should be present during the entire discussion of the questions involved. Nothing would be lost, as other business could be transacted during the interim.

Mr. Greeley opposed postponement, as it was important that this Convention should at some time be brought to a close. He did not doubt but that the gentlemen named would be present before the discussion on finance and canals was ended, and we should have the benefit of their views. The Convention had agreed to adjourn on the 10th of September, but if postponements of important business should be authorized, we should not adjourn until October. He was an older man than some of the other members of this body, and he hoped to live long enough to witness its final adjournment.

The motion to postpone was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the powers and duties of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, with Mr. Garwin in the chair.

Mr. Duganne moved to so amend as to give the appointment of Attorney-General to the Governor and Senate.

Mr. Kernan advocated the amendment. It was important that the Governor should have some unity among those associated with him in the State Government. There were other State officers who should also be appointed instead of elected. He did not distrust the people, but he believed there were instances where it would be wiser to appoint than to elect. This was especially true in connection with the office of Attorney-General.

Mr. Daly favored the amendment, and would have the State Engineer appointed in the same manner.

Mr. Fuller said the elective system had worked well for twenty years, and there was no good reason for a change. The democratic principle was that power should emanate from the people, and if these officers were elected they would be held directly responsible.

Mr. Cassidy hoped to see the Attorney-General and Secretary of State appointed by the Governor and Senate. The present Constitution made them elective, and he did not desire to underrate the importance of that instrument. It had many merits and many errors. It had failed in some respects because it had fallen into the hands of its enemies.

The Comptroller should be elected by the people, and should be the Financial Officer of the State. Elect the Treasurer by joint resolution of the Legislature and let the State Engineer be appointed by the Board in charge of the public works. This would give the State Government greater unity and dignify the office of Governor.

Mr. M. J. Townsend was in favor of the elective system as at present. He had not become tired of Republican Government and was still in favor of giving all power to the people.

Mr. Pierpont said when the people were ready to say they would not elect the Judges, then they might dispense with the election of the Attorney-General. One was as important as the other. He would leave the whole matter with the people.

Messrs. Van Campen, Andrews, Van Cott, Barker, Church, Lapham, Greeley and Opdyck, favored the amendment.

Messrs. Hiscock, Fuller, Baker and M. H. Lawrence, opposed it.

Without coming to a vote the Convention took a recess until 7:30 o'clock, this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The Convention met at 7:30 o'clock.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Comptroller and State Engineer, was resumed in the Committee of the Whole.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Duganne to appoint the Attorney-General by the Governor and the Senate.

Messrs. Gerry and E. A. Brown opposed the amendment.

Mr. Conger moved to amend by moving the appointment of the Secretary of State by the Governor and Senate.

Mr. E. Brooks opposed the amendment. He was willing to have the Attorney-General so appointed, but there was a wide difference between the duties of the two offices.

Mr. Conger's amendment was lost; 52 to 56.

Mr. Spencer moved to strike out the provision requiring that the Attorney-General shall have been a counselor at law for ten years, and that the State Engineer shall be a practical engineer.

Without coming to a vote, progress was reported, and the Committee rose.

Mr. [illegible] moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the subject, and to refer the report to the Convention. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Appointment of City Officers in New-Orleans—Deaths from Yellow Fever—Libel Suits Commenced.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The City Council last night appointed new branch School Directors, Superintendents of the Fire Alarm, and other minor officials. Of the twenty-four School Directors appointed, eight are colored.

The number of deaths from yellow fever on Monday was 14, and on yesterday, 15.

Cyrus Hamlin, son of the Ex-Vice-President, died this morning of yellow fever.

It is reported that the late City Attorney and his assistant, and the late City Surveyor, have instituted suits against twenty members of the new City Council for libel, in denouncing them as incompetent for the positions they recently held.

The Election Excitement in Canada—Funeral of Archbishop Turgeon.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Great excitement prevails throughout Canada over the election in South Riding, Ontario, for member of the first House of Commons of the new Dominion. The contest was between Hon. George Brown, leader of the Opposition, and Thomas N. Gibbs, Esq., a local candidate. On the first day's polling a tie vote was arrived at. The second day's polling gave Mr. Gibbs a majority of 70 out of 2,500 votes cast.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The funeral obsequies of the late Archbishop Turgeon, of the Roman Catholic Church, are now in progress. Minute guns are firing. The *cortége* is exceedingly imposing, and the funeral services full of deep solemnity.

Radical Convention at Nashville—The Mayoralty.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

A Radical Convention was held at the Capitol this afternoon to nominate a candidate for Mayor. Those who called the Convention expected the nomination of H. G. Scovel, an old loyal citizen and a large property-holder, and the declension of Messrs. Alden and Myers; but the Myers men were present in force and nominated him. This leaves matters unchanged, and Mr. Alden will probably continue a candidate, regarding himself as the party nominee. The present Mayor, Mr. Brown, a Conservative, is also a candidate. The election promises much excitement.

Death of Prof. Dunno of Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Rev Robinson P. Dunno, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, in Brown University, died at Newport this evening after a brief illness.

P. T. Barnum, Esq.—This gentleman, having sold his fine house and grounds at Bridgeport, and purchased a corner mansion on Fifth-avenue, proposes to make our City his home hereafter. The sale was made by Mr. S. W. Benedict, No. 10 Pine-street.

Chickering & Sons
American Pianos Triumphant
at the
Exposition of all Nations.
In addition to
The Grand Gold Medal of Honor,
the Emperor Napoleon, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
The Cross of the Legion of Honor,
thereby conferring to the
Chickering Medal

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

Three Juries and the Imperial Commission
placing the Chickering Piano at the
Head of All Others.

Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

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American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Summer Weather.

The hot, sultry month of August is now upon us. The season when sickness is more fatal than at any other time. When the body is relaxed, and nature can do least to recuperate its exhausted strength. At this time we require to guard, with more than usual care, against the attacks of the great enemy—disease—by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most wonderful tonic in the world. A tonic indorsed as a pure, harmless and effective FAMILY MEDICINE by millions of human beings who have thoroughly tested it and found immediate relief. By its aid the appetite is at once increased; digestion recovers its healthy tone; the vital forces are invigorated, and new life infused into the system. The weak, debilitated and nervous victims awake to a feeling of true enjoyment, and life, once a burden, becomes a source of pleasure.

Beware of the pernicious alcoholic preparations, purporting to be tonics and stomachics, puffed up daily in the newspapers! Let them alone!

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
is the one PURE and RELIABLE TONIC and INVIGORATOR, and can be procured in every city, town and village in the country.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has a permanent reputation, which is rapidly increasing as the years go by. All others are but mushrooms of the hour, and die off as quickly as they spring into existence.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-Machines
(new model) are universally acknowledged to be the cheapest reliable machines. Depot, 569 Broadway, N. Y.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—The most elegant Wedding Notes, Cards, Monograms, &c., in the City.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors, at the Paris Exposition, 1867—the first Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

Bulkley.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, Agnes, infant daughter of Edward H. and Catharine W. Bulkley.

Duclos.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, Emma, wife of Joseph M. Duclos, aged 29 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 244 East 33d-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

Drinker.—At 3½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, Aug. 28, John Darieux Drinker, aged 37 years, 8 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 209 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia and Scranton papers please copy.

French.—On Wednesday, Aug. 28, Sarah, wife of Capt. Francis M. French, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Fisk.—On Thursday, Aug. 22, at the Summer residence of his parents, in Ewing, N. J., Freddie Hatch, infant son of Harvey and Louisa Fisk, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Low.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Mr. William Hervey Low, in the 50th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Purdy.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 27, Charles Feltus, youngest son of Oscar Purdy, aged 14 years, 5 months and 5 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 81 2d-av., this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to White Plains Cemetery for interment on Friday per 9:45 A. M. train.

Swift.—At Dorchester, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 26, Miss Mary Swift, sister of the late Dr. William Swift, U. S. N.

Snyder.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 26, Peter Snyder, of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., aged 80 years.

Turner.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel H. Turner.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, A. H. Scudder, No. 223 West 11th-st., (late No. 19 Hammond-st.,) on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Whitehead.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 27, Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the First Presbyterian Church at Morristown, on Saturday morning, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock. A train leaves New-York for Morristown from foot of Barclay-st., by Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8 A. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 176.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Aug. 25, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Ninety-second-street, in the East River, aged about thirty-eight or forty years, stout built, hair and eyes washed away, features of face completely destroyed, and not recognizable; dressed as follows: Had on a pair of gray woolen pants and an old shoe. The body appeared to have been in the water for some eight weeks or more, and was sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 177.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Aug. 25, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found at the foot of Warren-street, aged about twenty-eight years, brown hair, gray eyes, dressed as follows: Pink waist, short sleeves, large plaid muslin skirt, small print plaid apron, shoes. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 178.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Aug. 27, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Cedar-street, North River, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, sandy hair, smooth face, five feet ten inches high. Dressed as follows: Blue flannel blouse, black vest, black pants, shoes, white socks or stockings, blue flannel shirt. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
INTEREST
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
Are offered for the present at Ninety Cents on the Dollar and accrued interest at Six per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

The Company would state that their work continues to be pushed forward with great rapidity, and

425 Miles West from Omaha are now in operation,

and stocked with locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of a first-class road.

The amount already paid in by stockholders of the Company is $5,000,000.

The aid received from the United States Government in constructing this portion of 425 miles is:

1. A Donation of 12,800 acres of adjacent lands to the mile (nearly all very valuable) amounting to .... 5,440,000 acres.
2. United States Six per Cent. Currency Interest Bonds, which are a second lien, at the rate of $16,000 to the mile, amounting, for 425 miles, to $6,800,000

The amount of the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds on 425 miles is $6,800,000

It will be seen that, *exclusive of the land grant*, the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about *one-third* of the value of the property on which they are secured. The Company is also restrained by its charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, *and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government.* The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by the
Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
Henry Clews & Co., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
Hedden, Winchester & Co., No. 69 Broadway,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer*, New-York.

AUG. 15, 1867.

ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

The moment that disease is developed, the vital forces are arrayed against it. In order that they may conquer, reinforce them with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Nature, thus assisted, will be enabled to repel the first assaults of fever and to triumph over pain. A single dose of the RELIEF will prevent a long and dangerous illness, if administered early enough.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
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WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

DR. WEST'S BOTANIC BALSAM,
THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Bronchitis, Consumption, Soreness of Lungs, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all Diseases of a like nature. Wherever this medicine has been tested it has met with marked success, and by its timely use many of the diseases that flesh is subject to might be checked in their commencement, and the scourge that sweeps thousands from our midst every year would fall powerless to the ground. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find immediate relief by the use of this Balsam.

Price 50 cents. Prepared only by D. K. REED, Roxbury, Mass. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General Agents, Boston. Sold by druggists everywhere.

THE HELIOTYPE COMPANY,

No. 90 Fulton-st., New-York, make relief plates for printing on the type press of engravings, architectural and mechanical drawings, books, manuscripts, autographs, &c., &c., in fac-simile of copy, of same size, or enlarged or reduced, as desired. Maps from steel or copper in relief for the type press. Lithographic work of all kinds, including reproduction of all subjects, photographic as well as engraved or drawn by direct transfer. Old books and engravings reproduced either by relief plate or lithography, by the new patented and cheap processes of the Company.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not find it [illegible] after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Depot No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

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MITCHELL'S FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY. For young children. Designed as an introduction to the Author's Primary Geography. With maps and engravings.

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OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE holders of the preferred second mortgage and income second mortgage bonds, and also of the preferred stock of this Company, having consented in the manner provided by the deed of trust to an increase of the preferred stock of this Company by an issue of three thousand four hundred additional shares, of the same character as the existing stock, to enable the Directors to settle with the present holders of preferred stock for any preference claim over the common stock which may have accrued on the same up to Jan. 1, 1867;

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Directors will issue in settlement of said claim one share of said new stock for every five shares of the existing stock to the holders thereof, on the 2d day of September next; that for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to the same, the transfer books of the preferred stock will remain open till the 2d day of September next, inclusive, when they will be closed, and so remain till the 30th day of September following, after which the certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. O. BRYANT, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Stonington Steamboat Company has been organized, and a portion of the stock of said Company has been reserved to be distributed among such of the stockholders of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company as may take their proportion of the increased capital of that Company allotted to them.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of this privilege will please make application to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, on or before the 10th September, proximo, at which time said stock will be distributed, pro rata, among them.
JAMES I. DAY, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 548, 584, 258, 132, 377, 241, 56, 369, 23, 37, 33, 259, 468, 477, 392, 133, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, Aug. 21, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fifth installment of $10 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company is due on the second day of September next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company, and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 14, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, of Alabama, will be paid at the Chatham National Bank, New-York.
L. OWEN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Corrugated Boot and Shoe Steel Shank Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Ferry-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1867, at 3 P. M.
G. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 19, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 10-40 COUPONS, due Sept. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

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Coupon, 1881...	111⅛	111	Aug. 7.30	107	107⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108½	108¾	June 7.30	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅜	113¾	July 7.30	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅝	109⅞	Oct., comp'ds, '64	118¾	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅝	110¾	Dec., comp'ds, '64	117½	118
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅞	108	May, comp'ds, '65	116½	117
5-20 C., '67	107⅞	108	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116	116½
10-40 Reg.	98¾	99¼	Sept., comp'ds, '65	115⅛	115⅝
10-40 Coupon	102⅛	102½	Oct., comp'ds, '65	115	115½

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THE HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, (LIMITED,) SOUTHWARK-ST., BOROUGH, LONDON, S. E., ENGLAND.

This Company's extensive buildings, comprising an exchange, offices, show-rooms, subscription and refreshment rooms, double basement of cellarage, and capacious warehouses, will be completed in September, in time for the ensuing hop season.

An open market will be held in the Exchange three times a week, which being in contiguity with the warehouses, may be attended with great advantage by all those acquainted with the hop, malt and seed trades.

The warehousing department will be conducted so as to approach as near as possible to that of private warehousing, at the usual rates.

Warrants are issued by the Company, if required, on all goods deposited in their warehouses.

On application to the Manager, all particulars may be obtained.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1867.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1867, FROM the Bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the RUSSELL FILE COMPANY for the election of (10) ten trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad-st., on the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock. By order of the President.
J. B. PEABODY, Secretary pro tem.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 10, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1867.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the Company's office, MONDAY, Sept. 2. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Tuesday, Sept. 3. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
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Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.
Interest on new deposits commences Sept. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE'
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—*Six per cent. interest* paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and siting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.
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AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 14 Pine-st.

Houses wanted, for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished; also, property on the Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Eighth Ward, &c. Personal and prompt attention given to all business intrusted to my care.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.
The undersigned is preparing his Autumn list of PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET, and would be pleased to secure memorandums from parties wishing to sell or rent, which will receive prompt attention.
A. JOURNEAY,
No. 1 Pine-st.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Very eligibly situated in this City, with capital engine, belting, lathes, all complete; will be sold very low, to close a business. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$18,500 WILL BUY THE THREE-story and basement double house corner of 2d-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn; is 24 feet wide; lot, 24x133; built by days' work; in first-rate order and unoccupied; has all modern improvements; neighborhood first-class; has brick stable on rear of lot. To examine house, apply at No. 19 2d-place; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 168 PRESIDENT-ST., BROOKLYN, a double house, 28 feet wide, three stories and basement; combining with substantial and elegant improvements and finish, a first-class neighborhood, all modern improvements and accessibility to cars and ferries. Unoccupied and open for inspection. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brick house, No. 396 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn: house, 21¾ by 44 feet, with all the modern improvements; in perfect order; lot 21¾ by 100 feet; possession immediately, if desired. Inquire on the premises, or of C. W. CARY, corner Spruce and William sts., New-York. Price, $10,500.

FOR SALE—IN THE NINTH WARD, BROOKLYN, a handsome three-story cottage house, with a two-story extension and about six lots of ground, beautifully laid out, situated on the south side of Herkimer-st., one door west of Nostrand-av.; the house is in good repair and supplied with modern conveniences. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEGANT new three-story brown-stone French roof dwelling, No. 131 President-st., near Clinton, in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $17,000. Apply to CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

A BARGAIN—18 LOTS, WITH A GOOD HOUSE for sale in Brooklyn; good outbuildings and all modern improvements. MORRILL & RAMSAY, No. 240 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,750 FOR 50 ACRES OF LAND IN one of the best locations in Rockland County, with stock, crops and implements; it is an old homestead, with six farm buildings, two or three orchards, a merry brook, with water power; a beautiful grove of valuable timber; about thirty acres superb building ground; is well adapted for a grass, dairy or fruit farm, and perfectly accessible from the railroad, the village and the City. The investment is worth nearly double, and he who gets it now will make a small fortune. Terms easy. C. G. PRATT, No. 35 Pine-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first-class, price from $25,000 to ——, according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS, fruit lands, village lots and water powers. For sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops, country rolling, climate proverbially healthy; no fever and ague; water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBT. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, N. Y., or V. S. HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLEASANT house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 40x40, near Hackensack, N. J., with about 1½ acres of land; house and ground well arranged; healthy locality and pleasant surroundings; possession about 1st October; price, furnished, $10,000; unfurnished, $9,000. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c. 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT EAST Orange, N. J., (owner going to Europe); near depot; good house, outbuildings and two acres of ground, finely fruited and shaded; price $16,000; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, and desirably located; one of 6 acres, one of 43 acres, one of 130 acres and one of 286 acres; very desirable. Apply, between 3 and 4 o'clock, to E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 2 Bowling-Green.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 24 acres with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, 14 Broad-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED—ON LEASE, WITHIN 50 miles of New-York City, with 35 to 40 horse-power, steam or water. Address, for two days, with full particulars, H. C. MARTIN, Box No. 2,874, New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

FOR LEASE—ALL THE CHARTER RIGHTS and franchises granted to the New-Orleans and Jackson and G. N. Railroad Company, for the construction and maintenance of a line of railroad from Canton, Miss., to the Tennessee River, (say 210 miles,) will be leased for a term of years. This important connection will shorten the distance between Washington and New-Orleans about twelve hours. About $500,000 have been expended, and about $200,000 of stock subscription is still to be collected. For particulars apply to the undersigned, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, between 10 and 11 A. M., for five days from date.
G. T. BEAUREGARD, President.
W. ALEX. GORDON, } Commissioners.
A. M. CAROTHERS, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1867.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET FROM OCTOBER to April, furnished, a first-class brick house, with fine stable, horses, carriages, cow, &c., in complete order; house is large and roomy, with hot and cold water, furnace, and all the attributes of a comfortable home; will be let very low for six months to a good tenant; price $250 per month. Address, for particulars, D. M. B., Box No. 1,249 Post-office.

MADISON, N. J.—TO BE RENTED FOR ONE OR more years, furnished or unfurnished, a commodious dwelling-house, containing 14 rooms, carriage-house, stable, icehouse, &c.; it stands in three acres of garden and orchard, and adjoins the grounds of the Drew Theological Seminary, and is within three minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Apply to Col. HUNTING, Madison, N. J.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The very desirable store No. 718 Broadway; well lighted; immediate possession given. Also, the spacious store No. 720 Broadway, 20x60, rear 50x80 feet; suitable for furniture, auction, or commission; possession at once. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Boston Post-road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge and stable; the garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with greenhouse. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY Hill to let, and one of the most desirable locations in this City. The four-story brown-stone front house No. 135 East 36th-st., corner Lexington-av.; house and furniture in perfect order; rent $400 per month. Inquire on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ONE BLOCK FROM CENTRAL PARK, a four-story house, with all improvements, in good condition; large vegetable garden, with fruit and shade trees. Inquire on the premises, 58th-st., four doors west of 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 27 EAST 14th-st., two doors west of Union-square; a splendid location for business. Apply to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Nos. 473 or 838 Broadway. Will be let low to a good tenant.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH FIFTY acres of land, pleasantly situated on the Orange Mountain, two miles from the depot. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT houses on Gramercy-square, 20th-st., in perfect order from cellar to garret; rent $450 per month.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY MODERN-STYLE private stable; four stalls, carriage-room, &c.; $600 per annum; possession immediately. Apply on premises, north side West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON 18TH-st., near Irving-place; now ready for immediate occupation; to 1st May; rent $300 per month.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—SECOND LOFT OF STORE NO. 633 Broadway, 25x100; can be advantageously divided, having capital light. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

BOND-ST., NO. 25.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with basement, if wanted.

BOND-ST., NO. 25.—STABLE TO LET.

FOR LIST OF FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED houses, for Winter or year, apply at our office. A carefully revised and corrected list issued semi-weekly. Particular attention given to this branch of our business, which we make a specialty. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, for a gentleman, his wife, child and servant, rooms on the second floor, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, bath and water-closet; private table; for good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address, with particulars, M. M., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A WELL-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY house wanted to hire from about October to May 1, 1868, for a private family. Must be in a first-class neighborhood, and contain at least nine bedrooms. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 2,601 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—A small family of three persons want a furnished house in the country, within fifty miles of this City, from $50 to $75 per month. Address F., Box No. 2,214 Post-office, stating terms and location.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A central location and good neighborhood, suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Address C. F. W., Box No. 1,842 Post-office, stating price and full particulars.

WANTED—TO BUY OR HIRE A GOOD HOUSE, on or near 5th-av. Address Box N. Box No. 1,667, New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 33 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON,
Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS JAUDON'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 13th-st.
This school, heretofore Misses Aubert's, will reopen Sept. 19, under the direction of Miss M. G. REYNS.
Prof. E. AUBERT gives his instructions as formerly.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COL-legiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s., No. 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place, New-York, or address the Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any banch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2.
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. H. B. Chapin, A. M., rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Frankfield's, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.; R. Carter & Bros'., No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS IN-stitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

HUDSON CITY FEMALE SEMINARY, NEW-JERSEY—Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867. Boarders receive special care and the best instruction. Parents and guardians invited to call and see for themselves. Miss CAROLINE GRAVES, Principal.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—A lady desires to receive into a pleasant home in Litchfield, Conn., a limited number of little girls; her aim being their mental, moral and physical culture. Address, for one week, W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.

For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH and FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER,
Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils limited to six.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.
Mr. Lewis may be seen at the Union Place Hotel till Aug. 28.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

PRICES REDUCED.
LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 5.
For circulars, apply to C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or the Principal, Rev. D. N. SMITH.

MISS M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE was removed in April last from Yonkers, N. Y., to New-Canaan, Conn.—a farm of sixty acres having been provided for it in one of the most healthful localities of the country. The twenty-sixth semi-annual session commences on the 2d of September, when a prompt attendance of the members is requested. For circulars, address as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 113 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERIOR institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHLAND Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FE-male Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MME. DUBE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 163 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, by Professor PARRAIN, Graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (Teacher's School,) No. 27 Bond-st.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 23 at No. 623 Broadway.

MAPLE HALL [illegible] SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. [illegible] P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

TEACHERS.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.
A gentleman of unquestionable character and ability is wanted to teach instrumental and vocal music in the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary." Salary $1,000. The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Principal.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF ENGLISH branches and elocution, to give all his time to my school. Ample salary to a competent man. Engagement from September 17. Address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Brattleboro, Vt., or apply personally, on September 7, at Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RESIDENT lady teacher of English and Latin; a resident French lady, (Protestant preferred;) a French Professor—two hours per week, from 11 to 12 A. M. Address, with references, SCHOOL, Station G.

A GERMAN LADY, COMPETENT TO teach French, music, singing, painting and the classics, desires a situation either as governess with a private family or in a ladies' seminary; City or country; highest references. Address S. B., Box 140 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO instruct in the higher English branches and rudiments of music wishes a position in a boarding or day school. Address J. L. B., Box No. 123 Jersey City Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES a situation in a school or family, to teach the English branches; best of reference given. Address Miss O. A., Utica, N. Y.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN A PUBLIC school desires a situation to teach the higher English branches. Address B. A. Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH WOMAN, as cook in a private family; understands her business in every branch; best of City reference; would go to the country if desired. Call at No. 400 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 430 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands soups, meats, pastry and jellies, and is an excellent baker; city reference. Apply at No. 289, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av.; entrance in 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; understands soups, game, desserts, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would take a laundress' place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 349 West 43d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of first-class servants of all nations; city or country cooks; cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, houseworkers, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, seamstresses.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND ASSIST with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, pie and cake; can give good reference. Call at No. 331 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good cook; understands baking, soups, meats, desserts, &c.; is willing to assist with the washing; very best of City reference. Apply at No. 133 West 17th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged English woman as first-class cook; is a thoroughly competent cook for a private family or hotel, or first-class restaurant in City or country. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged German woman as good plain cook; would assist in washing; is a good baker; good reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl; is a good worker, capable, and willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 166 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting, polishing, &c.; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the highest City and country reference; no objection to the country if required. Call at 51 West 18th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, A situation in the City or country to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework. Call or address HOUSEWORK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of a baby; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 305 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches thoroughly; the best of reference. Call for two days at 108 3d-av., fancy store.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as housekeeper; a comfortable home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 631 Hudson-st., near Jane.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 538 5th-av., corner of 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting and mangling; eight years' reference from last place, 89 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a respectable woman; good City reference. Address or call at No. 9 Mangin-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest American Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate, to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-man, who is perfect master of his business, and who can give the best references, a situation in a first-class boarding-house or private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and all kinds of farm work and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener; has a small family; is a thorough trustworthy man, and up to his calling; will not disappoint his employer. Address A. B., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man; thoroughly conversant with the care and general treatment of horses, carriages, and is a a professed driver; best of City and country references. Address J. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that understands his business in all its branches, and laying out of new places; will be found generally useful; is middle aged; the best of references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; can furnish first-class references, and will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 13 Nassau st., Room No. 13, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands his business in both points; can milk; is not afraid to work; [illegible] reference from his last place. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class gardener, who will be sure to give perfect satisfaction in every branch of the business, understands catching, road making and grading; married, no family; good reference. Address J. S. A., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the cultivation of greenhouses, graperies and vegetables; best of reference from his two last employers. Address J. W., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man, gardener and farmer, and understands the raising, selling, and buying of all kinds of cattle and stock; wife to take care of poultry and diary; is a good butter maker; reference in town. Address M. D., Box No. 2/2 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; has the best of City and country references; no objections to the country; has a thorough knowledge of general work. Any gentleman who wants a capable man will find himself suited accordingly. Address P. M., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman; is a good gardener; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, cows, &c., will be found useful and obliging. Address H. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single man; understands his business; will make himself useful to any one who may employ him; is middle aged; best reference. Address M. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young married man, without incumbrance; his wife as cook or waitress; will be found willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address T. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO is fully competent as coachman and gardener; understands his business; has good reference, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country; thoroughly understands plain gardening, the care of horses, and a good driver; can milk, and willing to do anything required; can give good references. Address M. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with small family; understands his business in all its branches; has over 25 years' experience in this country; the best of reference. Address W. D., No. 878 Broadway, Mr. Bridgeman, florist.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and has best of City references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN man (Protestant) as coachman and gardener or farmer; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND CAPABLE BOOK-keeper in a Railroad Company's office; must be thoroughly conversant with the business and familiar with the workings of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania roads. Address, stating references, where last employed, &c., W. H. C., Box No. 2,209 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN (MARRIED OR SINGLE) as second farmer. One with a knowledge of vegetable gardening, used to oxen and horses, and a good milker, can apply, with references, at No. 234 Front-st., New-York, on Saturday, 31st inst., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS and neat appearance in the office of a light and genteel business. To one who suits, a good home and small compensation given. Apply at the Intelligence Office corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FANCY HARDWARE business, a boy from 15 to 17 years of age to run of errands and make himself generally useful; must reside with his parents in New-York City. Address Box No. 1,760 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the boot and shoe jobbing business, capable of taking charge of stock, getting up bills, &c., can obtain a situation by calling at No. 19 Murray-st.
HENRY G. BELL & CO.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR OF ADVERTISEMENTS. To a good man superior inducements can be offered. Address by letter, stating references, &c., GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron for a small family. Apply at No. 3 East 35th-st.

WANTED—ON A FARM NEAR THE CITY, A single man who thoroughly understands horses. W. H. BALDWIN, No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED—AS CLERK, IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house, a boy about fifteen years of age. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 331 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the hardware business. Address, stating age and reference, HAMILTON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—CROCKERY SALESMEN AT NO. 50 Dey-st.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, THREE or four lithographic stones, about forty inches long. Address, with weight, size and price, H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-AV., are wanted a large number of first-class servants suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—ON MADISON-AV., WITH THE FIRST and second floors furnished or unfurnished; can be had by a party wishing to live elegantly, liberally and exclusively. Address, with real name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families; also single gentlemen at moderate rates. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO ladies can obtain board in a private family within one hour's sail from the City by steamboat every hour, and by car every five minutes; location on the Harlem River. Address T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT with board a suite of rooms elegantly furnished, on second-floor, to a first-class family; location 32 [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address M. L. C., Station G.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptional references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2112 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 416 WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR 9th-av.; large front and back rooms for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, with good board. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—FOR THE Winter, for a gentleman and lady or a small family. Apply at No. 163 Main-st., near Brick Church Station. References exchanged.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—SUITES OF rooms on second and third floors, with private table if desired, at 34 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 42 WEST NINETEENTH-ST.— A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board. Children not taken. Reference required.

AT NO. 119 9TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, for gentlemen and their wives, may be had at No. 194 West 14th-st.; also rooms for single gentlemen; satisfactory references exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board at reasonable prices, can be obtained at No. 50 Charles-st., New-York.

BOARD—CAN BE HAD FOR AN ORPHAN child requiring a mother's full protection and a first-class home. Address L. Y., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST-ST.—HIGH STOOP brown-stone house; first-class board and rooms at moderate prices; references exchanged; dinner at 6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A CHOICE of elegant rooms, en suite or singly, with board at private table. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS— On second and third floors, to let to gentlemen, without board, at No. 42 West 15th-st., near 5th-av; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, with board; also hall rooms for single gentlemen. No. 116 West 41st-st.

SEVERAL FINE SUITES NEWLY FURNISHED, and single rooms with first-class board at 29 West 28th-st. Best of references given and required.

ROOMS TO RENT—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 54 West 17th-st.

HOTELS.

LACLEDE HOTEL,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

This new first-class hotel will be opened for reception of guests on the 1st of September. The building is a five-story marble front, on the corner 5th and Chesnut sts., on the fashionable promenade and very convenient to the business centre of the city. The furniture, beds, bedding and entire outfit of the house are new and complete, with all the approved new appliances for hotel keeping. The proprietors promise their guests their best efforts to please, and ask a share of the traveling patronage; terms $4 per day.
BROLASKI & MALIN, Proprietors.

MARVIN HOUSE—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now completed and will be kept open all the year as a first-class house, containing 170 large and spacious lodging-rooms, with parlors and connecting rooms for families, capable of accommodating 250 guests. Gas and bells in every room. On and after Sept. 1, terms $3 per day. Its central location and convenience to the depot, make it the most desirable stopping place in the village, not only for pleasure seekers, but for men of business.
A. & D. SNYDER, Proprietors.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissance, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL.—TRUNKS, bags, &c., for European and American travel, elegant morocco, shopping, toilet and traveling bags. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 180 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA..................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN.................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA.................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.................90 00
Steerage.................40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.................$75—$90 00
Steerage.................32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

LONDON AND BREST.

The elegant British iron steamship,
WILLIAM PENN,
3,000 tons burden,
EDWIN BILLINGE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
First Cabin.................$110
Second Cabin.................75
Steerage.................30

Railroad tickets to Paris and excursion tickets, available for six months, at reduced rates.
For passage, apply to
ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.................$120
SECOND-CLASS.................70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK.................Sept. 7
KANGAROO.................Oct. 5
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30
From Pier No. 45 North River.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................$150
Second Cabin Passage.................80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.................$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................$125
Second Cabin Passage.................70
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TARIFA.................Saturday, Aug. 24
PALMYRA.................Wednesday, Aug. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.................$80 Gold.
Steerage.................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY.....Sept. 7
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.....Sept. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
In consequence of the non-arrival of the MISSOURI, there will be no steamer for Havana until THURSDAY, Sept. 5. The Company will dispatch the steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.

—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BROS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers,
No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA,
Capt. E. WAKEMAN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from MONDAY A. M. until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 29.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 29,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON,

S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Sept. 7.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE

trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU

—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 70	Fort Edward	2 30
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 09
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 00	North Adams	3 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 28,	12¾ P. M.	Wednesday, 28,	4 P. M.
Thursday, 29,	7 A. M.	Thursday, 29,	3 P. M.
Friday, 30,	7¾ A. M.	Friday, 30,	4 P. M.
Saturday, 31,	3¼ P. M.	Saturday, 31,	7 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1,	8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29. 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29. 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30. 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30. 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31. 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31. 7 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1. 7¾ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1. P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.

—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY

from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE,

Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No Sunday freight received.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.

—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO.

Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)

—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT,

Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.

—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT

foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!

—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON	
Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M.	Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN

—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TOOTHACHE

Cured instantly with GEO. HERRMANN'S PEARL POWDER. Thousands have been cured without fail. For sale at all respectable drug-stores. Price, per dozen boxes, $6.
GENERAL AGENTS.
E. NEIDIG, HERRMANN & CO., No. 201 William-st., New-York. Sub-agency, No. 41 Rivington-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1867.

IN VIEW OF THE TERRIBLE RAVAGES

the yellow fever is now making in Galveston, the undersigned beg to say that they will with pleasure take charge of any contributions for relief of the consequent suffering, and will remit the same to the Galveston Howard Association for distribution.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.—WE MAKE

a specialty of attending to orders for advertising in newspapers at the South. Parties interested should call or address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

A SAFE FOR SALE—CHEAP, QUITE NEW

and very strong; fitted up with drawers, &c. Will answer any purpose. Apply at No. 142 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO PATRONS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

For the better accommodation of the public,
THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY
Have established Branch Receiving Offices at the following named places in New-York City and vicinity, viz:
785 Broadway.
945 Broadway.
180 Broadway.
Corner of Hudson and Leonard streets.
96 Third-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
269 Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-sixth-street.
95 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street.
251 Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street.
471 Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street.
758 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fifty-second-street.
414 Third-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street.
593 Third avenue, corner of Forty-first-street.
744 Third-avenue.
Fourth-avenue, corner of Thirty-second-street.
189 Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
451 Sixth-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-street.
18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.
269 Washington-street, City Hall-square, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Washington-street, Brooklyn.
Court-street, opposite West Warren-street, Brooklyn.
21 South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh.
170 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
372 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.

Packages left at either of these places, or orders for the transportation of packages will be promptly attended to.

As the lines of the Merchants' Union Express Company now extend to all points North, West, Northwest and Southwest, they offer superior facilities for the transmission of gold, silver, bank notes, valuable and freight packages.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Drafts and Accounts.

Principal office is 365 and 367 Broadway.
ELMORE P. ROSS, President,
M. B. WHITE, Acting Gen. Sup't,
JAMES D. ANDREWS, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY,
NO. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY,
Aug. 26, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 2—th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows: Seventy-five per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States; provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.
M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. M. S. A., Maj. of Eng's.,
In charge improvement, mouth of Miss. River.

TO CONTRACTORS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Aug. 2, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Sept. 10, 1867, for furnishing to the United States Quartermaster's Department,
6,000 bushels of good merchantable corn, or its equivalent in Oats or Barley, per month, in manner following:
3,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Gibson, C. N., monthly.
2,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., monthly.
500 bushels to be delivered at Harland's Ranche, monthly.
500 bushels to be delivered at North Fork, Creek Nation, monthly.

2. Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity per month the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or otherwise, and what charge, if any, will be made for the packages, and may be for the whole or any part of the quantity required, at either or all of the above-named places.
3. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that, in the event a contract is awarded, they will give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.
4. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids received.
5. All deliveries of grain made under any contract which may be awarded are to be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer or agent appointed on the part of the United States.
6. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Corn, Oats or Barley," and addressed to the undersigned.
7. Payment to be made in Government funds monthly, or as soon thereafter as money shall have been received for that purpose.

Bidders are invited and earnestly requested to be present at the opening.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. Dist. I. T.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, 30th, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
100,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE, in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each. Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The coffee will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1867.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "*Proposals for supplies advertised*," will be received at this office until the 31st inst. for the following supplies, which must be of the *very best quality, to be delivered immediately*, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the *usual inspection thereat*, viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
1,200 feet B. M. black walnut, 1 to 4, to be well seasoned and good color.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
9,034 feet 6 strand wire-rope, with hemp heart, laid right-handed, for standing-rigging, 2 to 5¾.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
2,000 pounds white lead, in oil, (pure.)
3 dozen buckskins.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms, *with further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.
GEORGE F. CUTTER, Paymaster.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for purchase of the following property:
Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Soull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.
Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.
The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."
R. O. TYLER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's stores and horse medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, Sept. 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of

108 lbs. ingot copper,	90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,000 table legs,
4,600 tin cups,	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
2,500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, &c.,
103 carpenters', &c., clamps,	110 wagon saddletrees,
7,679 lbs. oil-tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
846 lbs. sole leather,	9 gang saws,
2,483 lbs. oakum,	244 yds. paper muslin,
177 lbs. Mica,	1,382 feet linen hose,
216 lbs. packing hemp,	200 feet gutta percha tubing.
271 spools W. and B. thread,	
8,100 feet coil chain,	

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,	39 lbs. iodide potassa,
100 lbs. calomel,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. sugar lead,	100 lbs. alum,
546 lbs. sulphur,	362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
	56 lbs. cream tartar,

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, &c., &c.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, &c; red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.
Terms: cash, in Government funds.
By order of Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Depot Quartermaster.
JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 907 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:
72,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
58,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (Blue
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
83,425 Knit Shirts.
6,345 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 pairs Boots.
16,653 pairs Bootees.
12,880 pairs Trousers, (Footmen's.)
15,600 pairs Trousers, (Horsemen's
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woolen Blankets.
20,000 Pickaxes.
15,400 Pickax Handles.

These articles are all new and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.
A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place.
Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper.

B. H. KERR, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Front and Duval sts., Key West, the prize steamer PEARL and machinery, as she lies on a bank, about two miles from the harbor of Key West.

Also, the tackle, apparel and equipment of said vessel.

The PEARL is a Clyde-built side-wheel iron steamer, 182 feet long, 19 feet 6 inches beam, 168 tons, gross; 72 tons, net, British measurement; has double inclined low-pressure engines, two cylinders each, 40 inches in diameter, 50 in stroke, 120 horse power; two tubular boilers; shaft 9¼ inches in diameter; wheels 24 feet—patent feathering buckets.
G. D. ALLEN,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.
KEY WEST, Aug. 14, 1867.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, FRONTING ON THE EAST RIVER, TOGETHER WITH BULKHEAD, PIERS AND WATER RIGHTS, SITUATE BETWEEN WALL AND FULTON-ST. FERRIES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate, viz.:

FIRST.—The stores known as "Robert's Wall-street Stores," A, B, C, D, the lot being 234 feet front on the river, with an average depth from the bulkhead of 207 feet to Furman-st., together with the bulkhead and water right in front thereof.

SECOND.—The store known as "Robert's Wall-street Store," E, the lot having a front on the river of 106 feet and 240 feet deep to Furman-st., with the pier in front thereof, 2 x 250 feet.

THIRD.—The lease of the adjoining stores known as "Robert's Wall-street Stores," F, G, H, I, J, with the two piers in front thereof.

FOURTH.—The lease of the stores Nos. 60 and 62 Atlantic Dock.

FIFTH.—The lease of the office on the second floor of No. 105 Front-st., New-York.

The property can be seen by applying on the premises, and maps, with full information, can be had at the office of Messrs. Robert & Co., No. 105 Front-st., or at the auctioneer's office.

The tools and implements will be sold at the Wall-st. stores on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
Handsome rosewood pianos, fine parlor suites, centre and extension tables, mirrors, hat-stands, chamber and dining-room furniture, china, plated ware, fancy goods, carpets, &c., &c.
Also, balance of stock of fruit-store—almonds, raisins, figs, prunes, sardines, &c., in prime order.
Also at 12 M.
One coupe and a close coach.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewer in 1st-av., between 74th and 79th sts., with branches.

2d. For building sewers in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.

3d. For building sewers in Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., and Commerce, between Barrow and Bedford sts.; Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts.; Leroy-st., between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between West 10th and Hammond sts.; Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.

4th. For building receiving basins and culverts at northwest corner of 1st-av. and 45th-st.; northwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st.; southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; northwest corner of 7th-av. and 32d-st., and southeast corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st.

5th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.

6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging 92d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. The west side of 1st-av., and both sides of 2d-av., from 74th to 79th sts.; also all the lots on all the blocks lying between 75th and 78th sts. and the 1st and 2d avs.; also both sides of 78th-st. from 1st to 3d avs.; also the east side of 3d-av. from 77th to 79th sts.

2d. Both sides of Henry-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts. and between Catharine and Market sts.; also both sides of Monroe-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts.

3d. Both sides of Houston-st. between Thompson and Laurens; also both sides of Commerce-st. between Barrow and Bedford sts.; also both sides of Cornelia-st. between Bleecker and 4th sts.; also both sides of Leroy-st. between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; also both sides of Hudson-st. between West 10th and Hammond sts.; also both sides of Greenwich-st. between Hammond and Perry sts.; also both sides of Bleecker-st. between Hammond and Bank sts.

4th. The north side of 45th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; also the north side of 54th-st. and the south side of 55th-st. between 8th any 9th avs., and the west side of 8th-av. between 54th and 55th sts.; also the south side of 59th-st. and the east side of Broadway, to the extent of half the block from the southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; also the west side of 7th-av. between 32d and 33d sts.; also the south side of 32d-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

5th. Four lots on westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av.

6th. Both sides of 92d-st., from 1st to 2d avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 23, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF HENRY WATERMAN,

of Hudson, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 15th day of November, 1853, and reissued the 9th day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Safty-valves for Locomotive Engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of November, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed, by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK

(comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MR. G. L. FOX,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in the comic fairy pantomime,
MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN GREENLAND SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
FOURTH WEEK!
Overwhelming success of
THE INCOMPARABLE LOTTA.
A GENUINE FUROR!
CROWDED HOUSES!!
SONGS, DANCES and SCENES ENCORED,
And early every night the triumphant bulletin of
"STANDING-ROOM ONLY."
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
John Brougham's great dramatisation of
DICKENS' "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LITTLE NELL, } .... LOTTA
THE MARCHIONESS, }
Incidental to the piece a scene of stirring and diversified interest representing
AN ENGLISH FAIR.
Patrons will greatly subserve their convenience and avoid the nightly rush around the Box-office, by
SECURING SEATS IN ADVANCE.

MR. WALLACK

having purchased from the author, Mr. T. W. Robertson, the exclusive right of production of his last successful comedy of
"CASTE,"
in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn; he has much pleasure in announcing its three first representations in this country, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
on the evenings of
MONDAY, SEPT. 2,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3,
and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.
The piece will be presented with appropriate scenery and appointments, and the parts will be sustained by the principal members of Mr.
WALLACK'S COMPANY.
Box office open WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

WALLACK'S.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this Theatre for the coming Fall and Winter season are requested to meet on the stage at 11 o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, 1867.
JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.................WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 29,
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st. and 5th-av.
Lessee and Manager.................Mr. C. H. GARLAND
GRAND OPENING
FOR FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1867,
of the justly celebrated
BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY,
Comprising the following named dramatic artists:
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN,
Miss MILLIE SACKETT, Mrs. LEFFINGWELL,
Miss LENA EDWIN, Miss MARY MADDERN,
Miss ALICE VANE, Miss KATE HOWARD,
Mr. SOL SMITH, Mr. M. B. PIKE,
Mr. EUGENE A. EBERLE, Mr. J. B. McCLOSKEY.
A full and efficient orchestra under the direction of Mons. NAPOLEON GILLES.
Machinist.................Mr. NELSON WALDREAN.
Full particulars of opening pieces in future announcements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. Tayleure.................Director.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Sept. 5 and 6,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
for two nights only, in F. W. Robertson's comedy of
CASTE, CASTE,
given word for word exactly as produced under its author's supervision in London, and with
THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
COSTUMES, SCENERY, &c.,
employed in its triumphant production at
THE BROADWAY THEATRE, NEW-YORK.
Mr. FLORENCE, Mrs. FLORENCE,
Mr. DAVIDGE, OWEN MARLOWE,
E. LAMB, Mrs. G. F. GILBERT,
Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU,
in its great cast of characters.
BOX SHEET OPEN MONDAY, Sept. 2.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
ANOTHER WEEK.
Fifth and positively last week in New-York of Fulton and Maeder's great sensational Drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
A most exciting, interesting and powerful drama.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
Nightly witnessed by large and delighted audiences.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
The greatest success of the season.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
Ruins of Yarborough Tower by moonlight.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
EVERY NIGHT, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
FARO, ROULETTE AND KENO!

BROADWAY THEATRE

—Admission 50 cents.
LAST WEEK OF THE FLORENCES.
LAST WEEK OF CASTE,
and the great distribution of characters.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
SATURDAY—LAST CASTE MATINEE.
MONDAY, Sept. 2—EDWIN FORREST.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

(Formerly Edward Mollenhauer's Musical Conservatory) No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 830 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1867.
The best professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.
The subscription books are now open at the offices of the Conservatory.
For full particulars see circulars.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, }
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
N. B.—The great Rubenslund is engaged as Professor.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT IRVING HALL.

—THE FIRST GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT OF THE SEASON will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1867. Mr. ALFRED PRINCE, the great Buffo Comique and Mimic, in conjunction with the NEW-YORK GLEE UNION, E. and B. MOLLENHAUER, Cornet and Violin Soloists, and Mrs. GEORGIE SHEPPARD, Soprano. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 precisely. Secured seats $1; admission 50c. Tickets to be had at all music stores.
MORTON & PRINCE, Managers.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 835 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.

FOR SALE,
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD
BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, H. GOLDSMITH,
Vice-President. Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

CHURCH ORGAN WANTED.—WANTED,

an organ for a good-sized church, either new or second-hand. Any person having one for sale may address Box No. 3,124 New-York Post-office, stating size and price, and where it can be seen.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOMS.

—Pianos, $275 to $800. Melodeons, $67 to $550. Pianos and melodeons to let. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, 2d door above 25th-st.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 233 East 21st-st.—The instruments of this firm are unsurpassed, and as a first-class Piano are, in price, the most reasonable.

MACHINERY.

PRIZE MEDAL
PARIS
EXPOSITION
1867

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE

combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $730; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

GREAT REDUCTION.—NOTICE TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMERS.

—The Robinson Patent Lock-up Safety Valve is now being sold below manufacturer's prices. Those wishing to purchase will please call at No. 280 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

T. B. PUGH.................Lessee and Manager
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES!
TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE!!
MRS. F. W. LANDER
(formerly Miss Jean Davenport) as
Elizabeth R
(Fac simile of the signature of Queen Elizabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart.)
THIS EVENING,
MRS. LANDER
in her grand impersonation of
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
in the English version of Giacometti's Tragedy of the same name, indorsed by the
PRESS OF NEW-YORK
AS THE GREATEST TRIUMPH IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY
FOR MANY YEARS
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR ... as ... EARL OF ESSEX
and an
ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.
Admission.................75 cents
Reserved seats in Parquette and Private Boxes.................$1 00
Private Boxes.................$10 00 | Proscenium Boxes.................$10 00
Dress Circle.................75 cents | Family Circle.................50 cents
Reserved seats in the Dress Circle, $1.

The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, W. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Ruffmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and the French Theatre, open every day at 9 o'clock A. M., where seats may be secured FIVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre during Mrs. Lander's engagement, arrangements have been made for omnibuses to run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 30,
BENEFIT OF MRS. LANDER.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE! A wondrous stage effect. Every night and Saturday Matinee. NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 Broadway.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

THE PIERS OF THE CITY AND HUDSON RIVER BY STARLIGHT! Dance and eccentric musical medley by "the lost tribes." NEW-YORK THEATRE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT

Has been witnessed and pronounced by thousands to be the most interesting, exciting and truthful drama of the times. Played every night and Saturday matinee at the WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT! One of the most novel and amusing trial scenes ever realized. Every night and Saturday matinee. New-York Theatre.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.

"The great sensation success of the Summer, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S great picturesque drama of life and love:

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Every night and Saturday matinee. With Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, J. K. Mortimer, A. H. Davenport, G. F. [illegible], James Dunn, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.................PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 29, AT 8.
1. March—"Avant".................Gung'l
2. Overture—"Elisabeth".................Rossini
3. Waltz—"Kammer-Ball-Taenze".................Lanner
4. Selection—"Trovatore".................Verdi
5. Overture—"Freyschutz".................Weber
6. "Adelaide," (by request).................Beethoven
With Cornet Obligato by Mr. F. Dietz.
7. Polka—"Linnet".................Bosquet
8. Carnival of Venice (burlesque).................[illegible]
9. Overture—"Berlin wie es weint und lacht".................Conradi
10. Entr'acte—"Colombe".................Gounod
11. Waltz—"Wiener Bonbons".................Strauss
12. Fackeltanz.................Meyerbeer
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MASON & THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 122 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the same thorough course pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every branch.
Class books will be opened on Monday, Sept. 2. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned.
MASON & THOMAS.
Conservatory Office, No. 122 Fifth-av., New-York.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—SEASON, 1867-1868.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. Sole Lessee and Director—J. GRAU. Opening First MONDAY, Sept. 16. Further particulars in future advertisement.

"DANDY PAT," GREAT IRISH SONG AND dance,

35c.; "PRETTY LITTLE SARAH," 35c.; Schottische, 30c.; "Juliana Phebiana Constantia Brown," 35c.; for violin, 15c.; mailed free by FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are warranted to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They never fail. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," [illegible] for those [illegible] rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail free.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY,

No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. [illegible] by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Call on Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies, the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.

—He makes the greatest cures known. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all other [illegible] less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT

for the cure of all diseases of a private character, such as GONORRHEA, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, impotency, on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores [illegible] vestige of disease [illegible] address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Chemical and microscopical examinations.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL,

Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of irregularities from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, can never fail; are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Sold also at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATION FREE.

—Dr. Severins, from the Medical Colleges of London and Paris, guarantees to cure all private diseases of the most stubborn character, without injuring the constitution. Dr. SEVERINS, No. 118 Rivington-st.
Consultations on Sundays.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT

of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more [illegible] disorders, [illegible] under the exclusive charge of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel. Consultation hours 8 to 9, 1 and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH

regained in four weeks by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impotency and Nervous [illegible] Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL

restores vigor of youth in four weeks [illegible] and strength [illegible] 3 Division-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY

thing on earth that will positively cure certain diseases without injury to health. [illegible] the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST

cases of [illegible] without mercury, in shorter time than any other. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and consultation gratis.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES

impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal function. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY

the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR

married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound [illegible]

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS'

Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE BOND ROBBERY.

Continuation of the Examination—Important Testimony of Mrs. Griffin.

Justice HOGAN resumed his examination yesterday in the case of DAN. NOBLE who is now under arrest on a charge being concerned the larceny of over $200,000 worth of Bonds and Securities from the office of the Royal Life Insurance Company, at No. 56 Wall-street.

The cross-examination of Mr. A. B. McDONALD was continued by Mr. GRAHAM, when the witness testified that no part of the $10,000 reward offered for the recovery of the bonds had been paid. The witness said, I asked Mr. THERRY to write to NOBLE, as I thought NOBLE would prefer going to his office rather than to ours; I supposed it might lead to an arrangement for the return of the bonds; my motive was to open negotiations for the return of the bonds; I did not authorize Mr. THERRY to offer any indemnity if bonds were returned; my object was to open a negotiation; I requested THERRY to state that I wanted to enter into a negotiation for the return of the bonds; Mr. THERRY informed me that he saw him; I do not recollect what Mr. THERRY told me that NOBLE said, but in substance that Mr. NOBLE could send somebody to make an arrangement; this was at NOBLE's house in Mercer-street; I do not remember distinctly that Mr. THERRY said that NOBLE denied having the bonds; there are two bonds in the hands of the company, one, No. 1,783 of 7-30 bonds, two series of 5,000, and one, No. 16,764, of 5 ⅌ cent. coupon 1874 bonds of $1,000; I first knew of these bonds being received on the 24th of July; they were in this Court; they were offered for sale by a Dr. SHINE; he was arrested, and the bonds taken to Court; I was a witness on a complaint against him, Dr. SHINE stated he had got the bonds from a person introduced to him as Mr. "Hiscock," but afterward understood to Mr. TIERNEY. The following is a copy of a letter that I wrote to Mr. TIERNEY's Counsel:

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

R. D. Holmes, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Mr. JOHN TIERNEY having with our knowledge and references engaged in certain negotiations with a view to the restoration to us of the bonds and securities stolen from our office on the 10th of December last, we hereby give you our assurance and bind ourselves that his possession of any of such bonds or securities which may be restored to us by him, shall in no manner be considered or used as evidence of any complicity on his part in any crime which has been committed in taking or withholding the same from us, or of any claim in our favor against him.

For the Royal Insurance Company.
(Signed) A. B. McDONALD, Agent.

The Magistrate admitted the letter as a portion of the witness' testimony. The cross-examination was then continued as follows:

I find the entries in my book in relation to the five per cent. coupon bonds of 1874 as follows: (witness then read from book;) these entries also included the $67,000 belonging to the company; I got the numbers of these bonds from a list of the coupons of the bonds by which I calculate the interest semi-annually; I have the list of coupon numbers at the office; I have no entries in my books as to the numbers of the bonds pledged by Kneeland and Van Sachse; I have no entries in my books as to the bonds pledged by George C. Collins & Co.; I got the numbers from them also; I had entries on my books as Treasurer of that society, which enabled me to give these numbers; those documents are still in existence; I compared them, the entries on my book and memorandum to see if the entries agreed; none of these numbers are entered from memory or from information obtained from others, not to the best of my recollection; the printed list is an exact copy of it, with the addition of two numbers of bonds belonging to Mr. Tatman; I think his were numbered 5,989 and 14,026; I obtained the numbers of these bonds from Mr. Tatman, and I rely on his statement; the entries in reference to the six per cent. coupon 1881 bonds, $1,000 each, is as follows: "6," "1,881," "26,000," "26,000;" I obtained the numbers of these bonds from a similar list; I made out both these lists myself; I am not positive they are in my handwriting, but I have frequently compared them, and made the comparison myself, and calculated the interest.

Mary Ann Griffin was called to the stand and testified: I reside at St. Catharines, C. W.; I am married to James Griffin; I will be married one year on the 6th of September; I am a native of Massachusetts and was married in that State; I had known my husband about ten days previous to the marriage; I resided then with my father and mother; I had never been in this State before; I was married at home and remained home for some time after; my husband came to New-York first and was absent two weeks; I heard from him by mail and telegraph; he came home for a week and went to New-York again; he telegraphed me to come on and he would return with me the next week and I complied; I left Boston on a Tuesday morning in November last; I expected my husband to meet me at the depot, but I took a coach to go to Dan. Noble's house, No. 119 Mercer-street; I received his address by letter; I had never seen Noble before that day; I found my husband at the house; I found Mr. and Mrs. Noble and John Tierney, besides others I did not become acquainted with; I resided there with my husband; my husband remained there about three weeks; I was with him during that time; he left there first; I do not remember the day; I think it was in December last; on that day my husband came in to dinner about four o'clock and went out; when he came again at dark he told me that something had occurred for which he had to leave New-York; he did not say any more about the matter; he did not tell me where he was going, as I do not think he knew exactly himself; he said I should hear from him through Dan Noble in a day or two; I usually remained in my own room; I knew that Mr. Noble was out during the day; he went out in the morning after breakfast, about nine o'clock; I do not know whether he went out after or before my husband; Noble was at dinner; I do not know whether he went out afterward or not; he was not present when my husband spoke of leaving; my husband left that same night; I saw Noble the next morning; I had no conversation with him about my husband being obliged to leave; I had a conversation with Noble on the evening I left for Montreal; that was about a week after my husband's departure; I spoke to Noble in his wife's room; I do not know that any one was present, and we spoke in low tones; Mr. Noble spoke to me first; he said, as near I can recollect, that he had given my husband $1,400, and gave me $1,100 to take to him, and said that I was to tell him that he was very foolish to send dispatches to his (Noble's) house, as it was being watched; all letters or dispatches were looked at; he told me to tell him to send them under cover to the corner of Crosby and Houston streets to the "Gem" saloon; the outer envelope to be addressed to "Colbert;" I am sure about the saloon, he told me that my husband was in Montreal, and that a hack would soon come to take me and Mr. Knapp's wife to the depot; he said that I was to say that I knew nothing if questioned; I do not recollect his saying anything else; I never saw Mr. Knapp until I saw him in Canada; I did not see Mrs. Knapp until the stealing of these bonds; I saw her once before I left Noble's house, as she said she was directed by her husband to go there to board; Mrs. Noble did not receive her as a boarder; Mrs. Noble said that her coming there to board would raise suspicion, at least so Mrs. Noble told me; Mrs. Knapp then went to the St. Cloud Hotel next day; when I saw her again she came in about a fur she wanted to sell; before Mr. Noble told me about my husband, Mrs. Noble told me that they had heard from him; during the interval between my husband's and my departure I was crying nearly all the time; I had become aware during that week of what had compelled my husband to leave the City.

Q—By what means did you become aware of the fact?

Objected to on the ground that Mrs. Noble cannot be used as a witness against her husband.

The objection was sustained.

Q—Did you learn nothing from Mrs. Noble in her husband's presence? A—No, sir, not at that time.

The carriage came for me on that evening; Mrs. Noble's barkeeper, James Brown, went with us for a drive; we called for Mrs. Knapp; I arrived in Montreal on Saturday night, a journey of two days; the barkeeper left us at the depot; Mrs. Knapp had a sum of money with her, which she showed me; I think it was about the same amount as I had received; I found my husband at the Ottawa Hotel, where we went alone; Mr. Knapp was there also; Mr. Knapp and my husband were arrested the following Tuesday, for the Royal Insurance Bond robbery; they remained in prison three months; I remained in Montreal nearly all of that time; I visited my husband in prison; I first left Montreal three or four weeks after my husband's arrest; my husband requested me to come to Dan Noble's house in this City, and I carried a message to him; I went to Noble's house and saw him; I remained there about a week, as he was not at home when I arrived; I delivered the message; I told Mr. Noble that my husband wished him to keep $150,000 to settle with the Royal Insurance Company, and if that would not satisfy them, he wanted them satisfied; he also wanted Noble to come and see him; Noble replied that he would do just as my husband said, and that Tierney was running every day to see what he could do; that he did not dare to go himself, as they might implicate him, and that men were watching his house all the time; he would come on to Montreal as soon as he could conveniently; he also told me that there was a man sent to him privately from the Royal Insurance Company to try and compromise; that the bonds were not salable just then, for those men who were in the habit of buying bonds had got together and had made up their minds not to bid; he said to tell my husband to be patient, keep quiet and the business would come out all right; John Tierney gave me some money to take to my husband; this was in Noble's house, where he was boarding; I had only one conversation with Mr. Noble at that time; he was at home when I started back for Montreal, when he said to tell my husband to write and let him know what he wanted done, and he would do whatever he said; I remained in Montreal three or four weeks more before I came away; I then left to deliver a similar message to Mr. Noble; I brought a letter and a message; I had sent a letter to Tierney between the two visits; Mr. Knapp wrote a part of the letter on the fly leaf of the book and I copied it, and I signed it with both names; I know that Mr. Noble saw the letter, for he said, "That's a pretty letter your husband sent me, I played a faro bank before I ever saw your husband, and will do it again;" the letter spoke of the way Noble had acted in spending money that did not belong to him; my husband also stated that they would hold him and Tierney responsible for their share of the [illegible]; I mean that my husband said so; I do not recollect anything more of the letter; Noble said "your husband holds Tierney responsible for the money—what has he to do with it;" I replied that he must not abuse me, for I only acted for my husband; he said he knew that, and did not blame me; I gave Noble a message from my husband to the same effect as the other, as he was getting tired of waiting; Noble replied that they might rot in prison for anything that he would do, as he had been doing his best; he had only got out of prison a day or two before; he was obliged to keep quiet; that there were officers he was very intimate with who he would not speak to for fear of implicating himself; he gave me no message for my husband when I returned to Montreal; I came to New-York after that; that was about three months after I first went to Montreal; I brought a message to tell Noble and Tierney that I was not to come back without one or the other, as my husband wanted the affair settled and was tired of waiting; I saw Noble, but he would not speak to me; I gave my message to Tierney and he went to the Royal Insurance Company and made a sort of settlement with them, and then returned to Canada with me; I stopped at Noble's house, and Tierney boarded there.

Q—While at Noble's house, did you see any package carried by any person in an unusual way or place? A—Yes, Sir; it was on the first or second visit.

Counsel for the prosecution then wished the witness to state where she saw the package, by whom carried, and where carried. Counsel for the accused objected to the question, and stated that it could not be admitted as evidence. On the part of the prosecution it was alleged that the witness could testify that Mrs. NOBLE was carrying a bag said to contain the stolen bonds. Considerable discussion ensued, interspersed with recrimination, between the opposing counsel, when the examination was adjourned until this morning, pending decision on the admissibility of the evidence desired.

During the proceedings the magistrate informed Mr. GRAHAM that the Sheriff had attached the $1,000 in cash found in possession of the prisoner on his arrest upon a judgment gained by the Insurance Company.

Mr. GRAHAM remarked that the Company had evidently more attachment for NOBLE's money than for his person.

TWO LOTTERIES BROKEN UP.

The Masonic Lottery and Prize Concert Scheme Seized by the Police.

Some time in January last a firm styled GEO. W. HOLMES & Co. opened on Broadway in the gift concert business. Their scheme was ostensibly for the benefit of the Masonic fund, and the programme bore a letter from Grand Master ROBERT D. HOLMES approving of the project, provided none of the lottery laws were violated, but subsequently this letter was in effect recalled, and at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge all schemes of the sort were decidedly and formally disapproved. Yesterday, Officer INMEN was sent to the office of HOLMES & Co., No. 718 Broadway, and finding them still disposing of tickets, HOLMES was arrested, and arraigned before Justice LEDWITH at Jefferson Market Court, who required him to give bail in the sum of $500 to answer a violation of the lottery laws at the Court of General Sessions. The programme of HOLMES & Co. state that the concerts will occur in Philadelphia and New-York in May, 1867, but at the close it grows more cautious, and announces that due notice of the distribution of prizes will be given. The plan adopted by the firm was what is known as the "envelope dodge"—but the prospectus does not detail in what manner that mode is applied.

The Brown-stone Mansion Disposed of—It is "Given Away" by the Police Two Arrests.

For some weeks past an extensive series of advertisements and posters have been in circulation, setting forth that all the personal property of a gentleman and his wife, including their magnificent brown-stone mansion, elegantly furnished with modern and antique furniture, paintings, pier glasses, silver ware, bedding, &c., was to be given away, together with horses, carriages, jewelry, and other articles of personal use and adornment. These articles were to be disposed of at a series of presentation concerts given by the gentleman and his wife, and the handbills gave a list of the lyric artists engaged for the interpretation of the musical programme. Besides these bills the City was placarded with posters asking the pedestrian to "Go for the brown-stone mansion," and also informing the reader that he "could have the brown-stone mansion." At the street corners the startling query was propounded as to "Who was to have the brown-stone mansion," and so the bewildered public were tortured *ad infinitum*. Officer INMEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, having met with such success in arresting the reputed manager of the Masonic lottery scheme, as reported above, concluded, on leaving the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, to "go for the brown-stone mansion," and he accordingly proceeded to the office of the manager, J. MITCHELL, No. 806 Broadway, where he arrived at 5 o'clock, and found only two of the clerks in possession of the premises. Both of these employes were arrested and escorted to the Mercer-street Station-house, where they gave their names as CHARLES D. MAXWELL and MICHAEL T. GREGORY. The prisoners were subsequently locked up for examination this forenoon before Justice LEDWITH. The Fifteenth Ward Police also obtained possession of a large quantity of handbills, blank tickets, schedules of prospective prizes, electrotypes, &c., which were carefully removed to the Police station for safe-keeping, though they failed, after the most rigorous search, to find the "Brown-stone Mansion," advertised to be of such easy access.

The officers making the arrest and seizure profess to have the most explicit proof that the entire concern under the management of MITCHELL is a complete fraud and swindle, which will no doubt be produced before the magistrate to-day.

The Yellow Fever at Galveston.

To the list of houses already authorized to receive subscriptions to the Galveston Howard Association, the Park Bank and Messrs J. H. BROWER & Co. have been added, and the following committee of Galveston gentlemen have been appointed to solicit and receive contributions: S. R. SMITH, Chairman: T. H. McMahon, H. Blum, N. Arnold, J. F. Burkhart, A. Greenlove, F. Halff, A. Kony, T. S. Kirkland, A. S. Ambler, S. Cohn, S. Jacobs, John B. Lubbock, W. T. Clark.

The following subscriptions are acknowledged:

H. A. Brayton	$25
W. W. Wakeman	100
John MacGregor & Co	50
Corlies, Macey & Co	100
Spofford, Tileston & Co	300
Talman & Co	500
Previously acknowledged	360

Cricket—Boston vs. St. George.

The Second Eleven of the above Clubs played a match at the St. George Grounds, Hoboken, yesterday, which resulted in favor of the Bostonians, by a score of 56 to 53 in the first innings. Score;

ST. GEORGE.

First Innings.	*Runs.*
Brancker, b. E. Eastwood	3
Stamford, b. E. Eastwood	5
Wharton, c. b. E. Eastwood	4
Bance, b. E. Eastwood	7
S. Wright, Jr., c. Sub. b. E. Eastwood	1
Torrance, b. Cashman	0
Henderson, b. Cashman	0
Butterfield c. M. Sullivan, b. Cashman	15
J. W. Gordon, b. Cashman	5
Hill, not out	1
Vanderlip, c. Lamb, b. Eastwood	0
Byes, 1; leg byes 2; wides, 9	12
Total	53

Analysis of Bowling.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens	Wickets.
Eastwood	74	27	2	7
Cashman	72	14	6	3

BOSTON.

First Innings.	*Runs.*
Cashman, b. Wright, Jr	17
E. Eastman, run out	2
P. Sullivan, c. Wright, Jr., b. Butterfield	14
M. Sullivan, c. Hill, b Wright	1
Lamb, b. Wright, Jr	0
Collamore, b. Wright Jr	1
Lancy, b. Butterfield	2
Davis, c. Vanderlip, b. Butterfield	2
Bate, H. W. b. Wright, Jr	7
Mercer, c. Henderson, b. Wright, Jr	6
Tyler, not out	1
Bye, 1; leg byes, 4	5
Total	56

Analysis of Bowling.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens	Wickets.
Butterfield	84	26	1	3
S. Wright, Jr	82	25	2	6

Umpires—Messrs. DEMPSEY and NOBLBY.
Scorers—Messrs. KIDDER and OGILBY.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company yesterday sold at auction at the salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, 75,000 tons of Scranton coal at the following prices:

16,000 tons of Cumberland	$3 75	@$4 12½
10,000 tons of steamboat	3 75	@ 4 12½
15,000 tons of grate	3 75	@ 4 00
5,000 tons of egg	4 25	@ 4 37½
19,000 tons of stove	4 25	@ 4 45
10,000 tons of chestnut	3 82½	@ 3 90

This compares with the prices of last month, as follows:

16,000 tons lump	$4 35	@$4 37½
8,000 tons steamboat	4 25	@ 4 35
14,000 tons grate	4 25	@ 4 30
8,000 tons egg	4 25	@ 4 30
17,000 tons stove	4 37½	@ 4 60
12,000 tons chestnut	3 95	@ 4 02½

This is an average decline of 48 cents per ton on lump, 41½ cents on steamboat, 40 cents on grate; an increase of 3½ cents on egg, a decline of 14½ cents on stove and 12½ cents on chestnut.

A sale of 10,000 tons of Scranton coal additional was made, to be delivered at Washington, N. J., at the following prices:

Lump	$1 55@$1 65
Steamboat	1 90@ 2 17½
Egg	2 50@ 2 60
Stove	2 60@ 2 85
Chestnut	2 10 —

The Recent Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER at the Morgue over the remains of the unknown man who was killed on Tuesday by a locomotive drawing the down Yonkers train, near the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue. The evidence in the case went to show that while JAMES CONLEY was on the track he saw the train coming at the usual rate of speed, and he saw the deceased passing through Fifty-seventh-street toward the river; he did not hear the whistle of the train and does not know that it was blown; the deceased was struck by the locomotive, and witness thought he must be deaf, as he did not appear to hear the train, and after he was struck the train passed on, the deceased lying between the tracks.

MATTHEW THORN, of Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was working on the track, and saw the train coming down at the usual rate of speed; deceased was passing through Fifty-seventh-street, looking straight on, and did not appear to be aware of the approaching train, as he stepped immediately in front of the locomotive; witness thought it impossible for the engine-driver to have avoided the accident; at the time of the accident the fireman was oiling the engine, and was looking out on the side next the river.

Officer Richard Martin, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was on Eleventh-avenue when the accident occurred, and took the body to the Morgue; the whistle was blowing at the time; there are four switchmen on the road from Sixty-third-street to the depot; there is so much of a curve between Sixty-third and Fifty-seventh streets that the engineer cannot see the latter street; witness thought deceased was deaf, as the whistle could be heard six blocks.

The inquest was then adjourned until to-day, for the purpose of procuring more witnesses.

Internal Revenue Returns of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

During the last three months of 1862 the collections in this district amounted to $86,635 15; in 1863 to $1,190,976 97; in 1864 to $2,899,061 54, and in 1865 to $4,300,378 96. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the collections were $4,620,354 55, and during the year just closed, $4,071,287 41.

Recapitulation.

Manufactures and Productions	$1,350,312 51
Gross Receipts	51,693 01
Sales	1,596 02
Special Taxes	155,618 19
Income	2,365,473 71
Legacies and Successions	53,250 75
Carriages, Plate, &c	50,432 05
Bank Circulation and Deposits	16,847 00
Passports	10 00
Slaughtered Animals	2,723 30
Penalties, &c	25,959 91
Total	$4,073,918 45

The following amount was received from theatres, being 2 per cent. on the gross receipts:

Wallack's	$4,244 74	New-York	$1,916 54
Olympic	2,983 42	Theatre Français	1,355 18
Winter Garden	2,830 72		
Total			$13,330 60

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

During the last three months of 1862 the collections in this district amounted to $84,409 48; in 1863, to $453,261 48; in 1864, to $955,386 67, and in 1865, to $1,626,384 91. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the collections were $1,748,381 27, and during the year ending June 30, 1867, $1,517,048 35.

Recapitulation.

Manufactures and Productions	$900,680 14
Income	472,993 62
Licenses	79,632 81
Slaughtered Animals	7,986 85
Gross Receipts	7,222 77
Carriages, Plate, &c	7,684 65
Legacies	9,184 11
Bank Circulation and Deposits	12,671 55
Penalties and Forfeitures	18,991 85
Total	$1,517,048 35

Of the amount paid on manufactures and productions the following are the leading items:

Cigars	$115,000 00
Tobacco	304,000 00
Fermented Liquors	99,000 00
Distilled Spirits	84,000 00
Manufactures of Iron	109,000 00
Furniture and Pianos	59,000 00

About 5,000 licenses were issued, of which 1,000 were for retail liquor stores, the remainder were mostly retail dealers and manufacturers.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

During the last three months of 1862 the revenue from the district amounted to only $114,904 11; in 1863, to $1,700,300 42; in 1864, to $3,592,680 25; and in 1865, to $8,558,657 52. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the total receipts were $7,797,247 37, and during the year ending June 30, 1867, $5,769,338.

Recapitulation.

Manufactures and productions	$1,332,030
Gross receipts	188,621
Sales	4,011
Special taxes	57,091
Incomes	4,034,762
Legacies and successions	52,730
Carriages, plate, &c	94,270
Bank deposits and circulation	5,823
Total	$5,769,338

NINTH DISTRICT.

During the last three months of 1862 the collections in this district amounted to $69,455; in 1863 to $489,458,98; in 1864 to $944,137 68, and in 1865 to $2,077,578 47. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the collections were $1,824,192 08, and during the year just closed, $1,965,030 56.

Recapitulation.

Manufactures and productions	$918,233 00
Income	810,017 14
Licenses	63,491 11
Slaughtered animals	5,121 15
Gross receipts	132,350 73
Carriages, plate, &c	22,257 50
Legacies	8,120 77
Bank circulation and deposits	144 89
Penalties and forfeitures	5,299 27
Total	$1,965,030 56

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Board of Commissioners met yesterday. In the absence of President SHALER, Col. MEYERS took the chair.

The following communication was received from the Chief-Engineer:

To the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: It is my painful duty to announce to you the death of MILES L. SOWARBY, fireman, of Metropolitan H. and L. No. 10, who was accidentally killed while in the discharge of his duty at the fire No. 108 Broad-street last evening.

Very respectfully, E. KINGSLAND,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1867. Chief-Engineer.

Upon the reading of the above, Mr. WILSON offered the following resolutions, which were adopted;

Resolved, That this Board has heard with feelings of sorrow and regret of the death of MILES L. SOWARBY, a member of Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty at the fire last evening, corner of Broad and Water streets.

Resolved, That in the death of Fireman SOWARBY, this Department loses the services of an active, efficient and examplary member, and one whose memory deserves to be cherished by his companions for his many estimable qualities.

Resolved, That the Chief-Engineer be instructed to make the appropriate arrangements for the funeral.

The Committee on Apparatus have found it necessary to change the location of Hook and Ladder Company No. 10 from Fulton-street to No. 28 Beaver-street, owing to the fact that there is no truck company in the last named section of the city.

Previous to the adjournment of the Board, Mr. GALWAY offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, The amount of the expenditures of the Board for the coming year have been fixed by the Board of Estimate, constituted by law, at $893,000, and

Whereas, it is desirable that the organization be extended to the upper portion of the City, in the place of the present partially volunteer system, which can only be done by introducing some economies in the disbursements of the funds which will be under the control of the Commissioners; therefore,

Resolved, That Commissioners Abbe and Meyers be and are hereby constituted a Committee to report to this Board a plan by which the required protection can be supplied without an increase of expenditure and without any interference with the pay of the existing force, which plan, if adopted, shall be substituted for the action of this Board heretofore creating the position of additional fireman at a salary of $700 per annum.

The Commissioners propose, on the meeting of the Legislature, to suggest, if possible, such legislation as will provide for the better protection of firemen on buildings the roofs of which are separated by a small space, likely to be overlooked by a fireman in the smoke and general confusion attending a fire. All danger can easily be obviated by the erection of an iron railing on these buildings. That the lives of men should be sacrificed by the carelessness of the very parties whose property they are seeking to protect is deemed highly reprehensible, and some action should be taken to remedy an evil which, on these very premises, has cost two valuable lives.

The foremen complain bitterly to the Commissioners of the number of buildings where their services are brought into requisition to extinguish fire, in which the hatchways, being left open from the cellar to the roof, not only place their lives in jeopardy, but serve, by free access of drafts of wind, to increase the spread of the flames. There is a vast number of buildings in the lower portion of the City where of late fires have occurred, and almost in every case the hatches have been found open, and the firemen had several narrow escapes.

Another Arrest on a Charge of Arson.

LIPPMAN STEIN was arrested on Tuesday night by Roundsman VAN WART, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on a charge of arson, in setting fire to his dwelling in the tenement building No. 222 East Fourth-street, on Tuesday night. The Fire Marshal made an investigation yesterday, when he ascertained that about 10 o'clock on the night of the fire, flames were discovered in STEIN's apartment, and one of the other tenants, named GILLAN, rushed into the room and discovered the prisoner with a small lamp in his hand, in the act of setting fire to a quantity of paper under his work-bench, the flames having already reached the paper window-shade, and set fire to the sash. The flames were speedily extinguished by GILLAN and the other tenants with a few pails of water. STEIN never attempted to extinguish the flames, and wanted to let a feather bed burn. A bureau formerly containing clothing was subsequently found to contain only old rags and newspapers, they being saturated with kerosene oil and the drawers wet with oil, and the floor had been greased with the same. Before arrest, STEIN was asked how the flames occurred, and he stated that the ceiling had fallen, breaking the lamp and so caused the fire. This lamp was found with the top unscrewed [illegible] bottle was also found on the bench with the lamp having contained kerosene oil. The prisoner said he was insured for $600, but two policies for $1,000, in the Manhattan and Brooklyn Insurance Companies, were subsequently found. Considerable other evidence was also obtained against the prisoner, and he will be arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD to-day, at the Essex Market Court.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

MINOR CASES.

Officer TUNIN, of the Third Precinct, arrested FRANZ BUCKS yesterday on a charge of having recklessly driven his horse and wagon through the public streets at a violent rate, thereby endangering human life and limb. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

GEO. DOTY was arrested yesterday by officer MARTIN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of assaulting WM. WILLIAMS with intent to steal as a pickpocket. As the fellow was detected in the act, the magistrate locked him up for trial.

EDWARD FEENEY, was arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of stealing $17 in cash, a pair of shoes, a cap and some pawntickets from JOHN P. GRANT, of No. 137 Mott-street. When arrested a portion of the stolen plunder was found in the prisoner's possession, and he was accordingly committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

ROBERT COMPTON was arrested yesterday by Officer KELLY, of the Harbor Police, on a charge of cruelty to animals, by setting two dogs fighting. The prisoner was held for trial in default of $300 bail.

FALSE PRETENCES.

RICHARD JAHN, a young German, residing at No. 19 Retreat-avenue, Melrose, disposed of 9,800 seed Havana cigars, valued at $352 80, to J. GUMPEL, of No. 26 Liberty-street. On receiving the cigars, GUMPEL gave JAHN a promissory note on the Sixth National Bank, for the sum of $342 80, payable in sixty days to "R. John." The disposer of the cigars applied to the bank, and discovered that GUMPEL had no account with, nor any funds in the bank, when he caused GUMPEL's arrest by Detective KEIRNS, of the First Precinct. When the case came before the magistrate he received the complaint, as it appeared that the promissory note had been given as a check payable on delivery, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial at the General Sessions. WM. WOLFF, of No. 88 Sixth-street, was also arrested on a charge of complicity, as he had acted as an interpreter, and represented the "note" as a perfect check. As he could not explain his connection with the case, he was also committed for trial.

PICKPOCKET.

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, of No. 216 Fulton-street, appeared in Court yesterday, and made oath that she had been robbed of a pocket-book containing $11 in cash, two pairs of kid gloves, two knives, one pair of earrings and a breastpin, all of the value of $22. She further stated that she had cause to suspect JOHN COOK, who had been arrested by Officer ROBINSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, as she had found him in possession of a portion of the property. COOK was locked up for trial.

THE PETROLEUM CASE POSTPONED.

The examination in the case of AUGUSTUS H. and THEODORE E. TASK, accused of having entered into a conspiracy to defraud JAMES O'CONNOR, President of the Fourth National Bank, of Pittsburgh, out of $30,000 by certain operations in petroleum oil, was to have been held yesterday before Justice Kelly. Owing to the unavoidable absence of witnesses for the prosecution the case was adjourned until Friday morning at the same time and place. The accused are now at large under $5,000 bail each, to await the result.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A CASE WHERE BRASS FAILED.

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, PATRICK HANIGAN and JOHN DALY were fellow-workmen in the employ of ANDREWS & BROS., iron founders, in Mangin-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, and on Monday DALY came to the clerk with a story that SULLIVAN and HANIGAN were intending to steal some pieces of brass from the yard with the intent to sell them at a neighboring junk-shop. The men being then gone to dinner, the clerk went to the junk-shop, where he found two pieces of brass, valued at $3, which another witness swore had just been left there by a man afterwards identified as SULLIVAN, whereupon both he and HANIGAN were arrested. Both of the accused gave bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge of larceny at the Court of Special Sessions.

A CHAIN LOST.

On Sunday evening JOSEPH KELLER, No. 215 Seventh-street, was the possessor of a gold chain valued at $18. On Monday morning he could not find it, and thereupon charged his domestic, ELIZABETH STEINHARDT, with stealing it, alleging that she had access to the chain, and, to his knowledge, no one else had. ELIZABETH was sent down to be acquitted by the Court of Special Sessions.

TILL TAPPING.

PATRICK McNANING was caught yesterday with his hand in the till of the store of AUGUST BURNHAM, No. 87 Canal-street. The proprietor raising an outcry, the hand was quickly withdrawn, and the feet which were *particeps criminis* with the hand pattered swiftly up the street, the hand throwing away some money which was at once the proceeds of its intrusion and the evidence of law transgressed. But the hand was guilty of culpable *laches* in timing this last feat, as at the same instant the entire *corpus* was seized by a policeman, and PATRICK was sent to the Court of Special Sessions.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

A woman named ANN McGEE was brought up for the crime of attempted self-destruction. From the statements of the witnesses it appeared that yesterday afternoon she entered the grocery of JOHN H. WESSELLS, No. 38 Second-avenue, with a basket on her arm, and asked for a knife to cut a piece of string. A pen knife was handed her, when she at once dropped the basket, and attempted to cut her throat. Mr. WESSELLS and a bystander at once seized her, thus preventing her from carrying out her design, and then handed her over to the custody of the Police. She was ascertained to be a resident of No. 281 Mulberry-street, and her case was held under advisement.

YORKVILLE COURT—ALDERMAN McBRIEN, ACTING JUSTICE.

A CUTTING MATTER.

CATHARINE RUHTE, a resident of Fort Washington, appeared with a badly damaged cheek, the result, as she alleged, of an attention paid it by her husband, GEORGE RUHTE, who, while she was asleep, had stolen upon her with a pruning knife and inflicted an ugly wound. The savage husband was committed for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF TENEMENT HOUSE OWNERS.—A large meeting of the owners of tenement houses was held last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Mr. JOSEPH HAIGHT Chairman, and Mr. J. F. BRUSH Secretary. The object of the meeting was to protest against that section of the recently enacted Tenement House Bill that makes it incumbent upon the owners of such dwellings to substitute iron or stone receptacles for fuel in the cellars of tenement houses, in place of the wooden ones now in use, and in buildings erected hereafter to have fire-proof wood and coal boxes. The meeting was permanently organized by the election of Mr. HAIGHT as President, Mr. BRUSH Secretary and Mr. JAS. H. THORN Treasurer. A committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, after which the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening next. It was stated that this organization will at once proceed to test the constitutionality of the Tenement House Law in the Courts.

THE FIRST UNION CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY.—The members of this Society paid in their eighth installment last evening at Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street. The total sum, including subscriptions, rule books and fines, amounted to $592 95, making a total in bank of $4,245 75. There are now 489 *bona fide* paying members holding shares to the amount of $1,220,000, leaving vacancies for eleven more members to complete the limited 500. The Second Coöperative Building Society, of which JOHN W. FARMER is Treasurer and ALBERT ALLINGHAM Secretary, meets on Friday evening, to elect a Committee, at No. 49 Ludlow-street. The Union Coöperative Coal and Wood Company meets this evening at the above rooms. JOHN W. FARMER is also President of this company.

ACCIDENTS.—CHARLES M. YATES, of No. 259 West Fourth-street, fell in the street near his residence and cut his head so severely that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital....The body of a still-born female child was found yesterday in the Napperhan Creek by some children playing....JAMES TRAVERS, a longshoreman, of No. 90 Monroe-street, had his leg broken by a millstone falling upon it at Pier No. 9 East River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... DAVID HOWARD, aged 19 and a newsboy, residing at No. 10 Oak-street, fell in the East River off Pier No. 28, while intoxicated, but was rescued from drowning by citizens....JOHN BULY, aged 45, was knocked from his cart on the corner of Grand and Centre streets, by Car No. 56 of the Fourth-avenue line, when he sustained a fracture of the leg and was taken home to No. 145 Perry-street.

THE BROAD-STREET FIRE—LOSSES AND INSURANCES.—Messrs. THOMAS & BENHAM, who occupy the building No. 108 Broad-street, which was seriously damaged by fire on Tuesday night, as previously reported, have sustained a loss of $40,000 on stock, insured as follows: American Exchange, $20,000; North Amrican, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Merchants', $5,000; Phœnix, $6,000; Equitable, $10,000; Putnam, of Hartford, $5,000. No. 106 Broad-street was also damaged by fire and water, being occupied by Messrs. CLARK, KNAPP & Co., who estimate their loss at $10,000; insured in the Corn Exchange for $15,000, and in the Fulton for $5,000. The building is owned by DANIEL S. MILLER, and is damaged to the extent of $15,000, fully covered by insurance.

SHARP SWINDLE.—The store of E. MINZEHEIMER, No. 877 Sixth-avenue, was visited on Tuesday by a well-dressed man, who purchased a chair for $2 50, tendering a $50 bill in payment. As the clerk had not sufficient change, the visitor asked him to send the chair round to No. 18 East Forty-ninth-street, which was done, but nobody could be found to receive it. Soon after the man called again, and said that his wife happened to be out, so that the chair must be sent round again with change for a $20 bill. The [illegible] was met by the sharper, who took the chair and the $17 50 change, and then made good his escape.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At 1:15 yesterday afternoon, PATRICK O'REILLY and JOHN HICKIE were engaged in undermining a large pile of bricks used at a new building corner of Grand and Greene streets, they were suddenly buried beneath the pile which suddenly gave way. HICKIE received but slight injuries, though O'REILLY was so severely injured that he died at Bellevue Hospital soon after his arrival there. HICKIE is at the same hospital under treatment. An inquest was held yesterday by Coronor SCHIRMER, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a native of Ireland and 56 years of age.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the body of HENRY JOHNSON, who died suddenly at 3 o'clock P. M. on the third floor of No. 58 Laight-street, under suspicious circumstances. Dr. LEO made a *post-mortem* examination, and ascertained that death had resulted from exhaustion resulting from bilious fever. The jury so rendered a verdict....The same Coroner held an inquest over the body of WILHELMINA LISACK, a German woman, who died suddenly at No. 75 Mercer-street. As death resulted from puerperal fever, the verdict was so rendered.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Postmaster-General A. W. Randell, of Washington; Hon. John Stryker, of Rome, N. Y.; and H. Little, of Ohio, are at the Astor House. Hon. H. C. Lord, of Connecticut; Hon. R. R. Sloan, of Toledo; Gen. T. A. Morris, of Indiana; Gen. H. Dent, of Kentucky; Hon. S. S. Corbin, of Philadelphia; Hon. G. W. Cass, of Pittsburgh; and T. L. Jones, of Newport, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Durell, of New-Orleans; and Hon. T. R. Canfield, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL.—Getty's Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F., held a Midsummer night's Festival on Tuesday, at Lion Park, which was attended by the *élite* of the City, and was in all respects a perfect success. The arrangements were ably conducted by SAMUEL MACK, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, and C. F. WILSON, Chairman of Reception Committee. Dancing was kept up until near daylight, when the party dispersed, well pleased with the festival.

SINGULAR ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At 1:30 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, ANN McGEE, of No. 281 Mulberry-street, entered JOHN H. WESSEL's grocery, No. 38 Second-avenue, with a basket, and apparently to purchase vegetables. She requested the proprietor to loan her a knife to cut a string, when he gave her a pocket-knife, with which she attempted to cut her throat, but was prevented by WESSEL and a bystander. The knife was taken from her after a struggle, when she was arrested.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About midnight of Tuesday, ISAAC FRIEDLANDER, a Prussian, 43 years of age, and residing in Stanton-street, near Essex, was found on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, in a bruised and suffering condition. He said he had been set upon by two strangers, who had stabbed, beaten and robbed him. He was taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

THE DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest to-day over the body of MILES L. SOWERBY, the fireman who was killed by a fall from the roof of the building on the corner of Broad and Water streets, on Tuesday night, when the witnesses will be present. The funeral of deceased will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 264 Rivington-street.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—MARGARET THOMAS, colored, residing at No. 28 Laurens-street, was terribly beaten and stabbed about the head and face by her husband, SAMUEL, on Tuesday night, who made good his escape. The wife was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BOAT RACE.—The boat race between WOGAN and HARPER for $50 a side, a silver pitcher and ensign, will take place to-day, the 29th inst., at 3 P. M., rain or shine. They start from the Red House Dock, Harlem River.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—The Street Commissioner has thus far opened the following streets to the river front, at the foot of which all the obstructions have been removed: Pacific, Amity, Congress, Warren, Degraw, Baltic, Bowen, Commerce, Ewen, Imlay, King and William streets; Hamilton-avenue, Gold, Jay, John, Pearl, Adams, Washington, Bridge, Dock, Little and Jarolemon streets, in the Western District, Brodway, South First, South Second, South Third, South Fourth, South Fifth, South Ninth, South Tenth, South Eleventh, North Second, North Sixth, North Seventh, North Tenth, North Eleventh, North Twelfth, and Water-street from Grand-street Ferry to North Third-street, in the Eastern District. ....Two young women named ELIZABETH WELLS and MARY LEVY were brought before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday on the charge of stealing a small quantity of calico from No. 177 Fulton-street. They were fined $50 each. LEVY paid the fine and WELLS was committed to the penitentiary for sixty days in default....LOUIS DIEDERICK, a laborer on the farm of ABRAHAM STOCKHOLM, in Bushwick, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease. He was without family. Coroner SMITH held an inquest and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered....The members of Constitution Engine Company No. 7, are making arrangements to visit Philadelphia in October next. They are to be received by Moyamensing Hose Company.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT AND QUEENS COUNTY TOWNS.—The following depredations against property have just been made public:

The restaurant of CHARLES AMBURSTER, near HAUFT's Myrtle-avenue Park, was entered on Tuesday night and robbed of money and provisions to the extent of $50.

A grocery store corner of Myrtle-avenue and Cypress Hills Plank Road, was broken into and robbed of goods and money to the amount of $150. A dog attempted to stop the depredator, but he was badly beaten in the attempt.

The residence of Mrs. MILLER, No. 48 South Ninth-street, was forced on Tuesday night, and robbed of various articles of value. The family were in the country.

The residence of ALFRED CLOCK, No. 50 South Ninth-street, in the absence of the family, was entered on Tuesday night, and thoroughly ransacked, and robbed of various articles of value.

It is due to the Police to say that the families suffering by the above depredations did not inform them of their absence.

ROWDYISM AT EAST NEW-YORK.—While a target company composed of workmen in the box manufactory in the Thirteenth Ward, New-York, were enjoying themselves at East New-York on Tuesday evening, a crowd of roughs inaugurated a disgraceful fight in the bar-room of Bennett's Hotel. The proprietor of the place, assisted by Mr. FREDERICK FRIES, his brother, and other well-known citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, attempted to make peace, when they were all set upon by the rowdies and terribly beaten. Mr. FRIES was stabbed in the head, his brother was badly beaten, and Messrs. J. C. JACOBS, CONRAD PETERSON, JAMES STRATTON, JOHN HOFFMAN and others were bruised and beaten. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the leading rioters.

CASUALTIES.—Coroner SMITH yesterday held an inquest in the case of JOHN KAMRACH, who fell the evening previous from the second story of his residence, No. 95 Meserole-street, E. D., and sustained fatal injuries. Deceased was formerly a resident of New-Jersey, was born in Saxony, and was at the time of his death a member of several Turner Societies. He also served honorably in the late war. ....About noon yesterday, a tinsmith named GEORGE DUFF, while employed on the roof of a house corner of Remsen-street and Bushwick-avenue, E. D., accidentally fell to the street and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to his residence, corner of Ewen and Ainslie streets.

MODEL BUILDINGS.—During the present season a block of buildings has been put up in Fulton-avenue, extending from Washington-avenue to Hall-street, in which the second and third floors have been finished in good style for dwellings. They are constructed on the French plan of having an entire house—parlor, sitting-room, kitchen, bath-room, &c., on the same floor. These rooms are finished in a style, in some measure, corresponding with those of the fine residences on Washington-avenue, and in every respect are superior to those of most of the blocks in Brooklyn, where families occupy the upper stories. The buildings, when completed, will cost $150,000, exclusive of the lots.

CHAUNCEY LARKIN.—This notorious swindler, who was arrested by Officer DE CLUE, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday, will have his examination before Judge MOREHOUSE on Friday. Several of our business men have been victimized by this adroit scoundrel, who has represented himself as Commodore PORTER, Commodore ROGERS, Commodore PERRY's son, and a score of other persons.

DESTITUTION IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—In addition to the cases of destitution and death, previously reported as having come under the attention of the Superintendent of the Poor and the Coroner, a gentleman named LOUIS FULNER, City Missionary, reports that a German woman died in Graham-avenue on Friday last, leaving six orphans.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHARGES AGAINST THE KEEPER OF AN ALMSHOUSE.—An inmate of the Newark City Almshouse, named JULIA HIBBERT, yesterday complained before Mayor PEDDIES and Dr. DODD, the County Physician, charging that JOSEPH HARTWELL, an insane pauper, had died through the neglect of the Superintendent, Mr. JACOBUS. The Mayor and Dr. DODD both paid a visit to the almshouse at noon, and found the Superintendent absent, attending to the burial of HARTWELL. The gentlemen questioned several of the inmates, from which it appears that HARTWELL had been suffering from diarrhœa, and had persistently torn off his clothing as often as any had been put upon him. The hospital was visited and found to be clean. There was no evidence to sustain the [illegible] ble to have an investigation before a Coroner and jury.

FELL DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.—On Tuesday evening, as a cartman named GEO. FALLON, was driving along Academy-avenue, in Bergen, the horse shied and fell over an embankment, a distance of 16 feet to the rocks below. The driver escaped by jumping off. The cart was smashed but the horse escaped uninjured.

HUDSON CITY DROVE YARDS.—The receipts of cattle at the Hudson City drove yards, since Saturday last, foot up about 3,200 against 2,800 for the same time last week. The total number of sheep and lambs received for the week was 13,600, with prices ranging from four to six cents live weight, and five to eight cents per pound for lambs.

WHISKY SEIZURES.—Officer VAN DERZEE, of the Fifth District, has seized a small illicit whisky distillery in an out-of-the-way place in the Northern part of the county. The proprietors were in the practice of smuggling the whisky into New-York, under the produce in farmer's wagons.

SUFFOCATED.—An infant child of JOHN and ELIZABETH HENDEL, residing at No. 45 Barbara-street, Newark, was left in the care of the older children on Tuesday, and was accidentally smothered to death by too much covering being placed over it while lying on the bed.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR more active and firmer; Spring Extras, $7 62½@$9 25. WHEAT in good demand for shipping; Spring has advanced 2c.@3c., and Winter 5c.; No. 1 Red, $1 95@$2; No. 1 Spring, $1 71@$1 74; No. 2 Spring, $1 59@$1 63, closing at $1 73½@$1 74 for No. 1. CORN fairly active at an advance of ½c.@1c., closing at 95½c.@97c. for No. 1, and 87c.@87¼ for No. 2. OATS unsettled and advanced 2¼c.; closing at 43c. for No. 1, and 41c. for No. 2. RYE steadier at $1 for No. 1. BARLEY active at an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales at $1@$1 07 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet but unchanged. BEEF CATTLE dull at $6@$6 62½ for fair to good shipping. LIVE HOGS moderately active at $6 25@$6 75 for good to extra choice. SHEEP moderately active at $3 75@$4 37½ for fair to choice. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 131,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS steady; Oats 5c., Corn 6c., to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR in good demand, with a partial decline of 50c. ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11@$11 50 for Red Winter; $11 50 for White; $12@$12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of 1,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 05; a cargo of No. 2 is offered at $1 85, seller's option, the next two weeks. CORN quiet, and no sales. OATS held at 60c. for Western to arrive. CORN MEAL $2 50 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED is in good demand and is scarce; Shorts, $18 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are better; Wheat, 9c.@12c., Corn 8c.@8½c. to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—58,700 bushels Wheat, 103,200 bushels Corn, 374,500 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—90 bbls. Flour, 23,700 bushels Corn, 1,974,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR unchanged; the demand is light. WHEAT—Buyers are generally holding off and the stock is light; sales 500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 82½. CORN dull but firm; sales 24,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at $1. OATS opened quiet but closed excited and unsettled; sales 13,000 bushels Ohio at 55c., and 6,000 bushels Western at 55c.; holders asking 57c. for Western, to arrive, at the close. RYE—The market is bare and nominal. BARLEY—None here. MESS PORK dull at $24 for heavy and $25 for light. LARD, 13c.@14c., as to quality. FREIGHTS advanced—Wheat 16c., Corn 13c., to New-York. RECEIPTS—102,000 bushels Wheat, 241,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 124,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

COFFEE dull and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling Upland 27c. FLOUR—All grades of Baltimore declined 50c.; Family, $13; high grades of Extra, $12@$12 50; Shipping Extra, $11@$11 50; Standard, $10; Superfine, $9. WHEAT—Prime Red, $2 35 and steady; medium lots dull and lower; quoted at $2@$2 25. CORN declined 1c.; White, $1 03@$1 07; Yellow, $1 14@$1 16. OATS steady; Prime Choice 60c.@62c.; inferior ranges as low as 36c.@40c. RYE lower at $1 15@$1 45, as to quality. SUGAR firmer; Good Refining, 11⅞c.; Prime Porto Rico 13¾c. PROVISIONS firmer; advanced ⅛c. on shipping prices, and very little offering. WHISKY nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red $2 10@$2 12; White was held at $2 25@$2 30. CORN scarce and higher; sales at 97c.@98c. for No. 1. OATS dull at 55c. RYE dull at $1 20. COTTON dull and nominal at 25c. for Middling. WHISKY firm; sales at 31c.; but it was fixed higher later in the day. MESS PORK dull at $23 25@$23 50. BULK MEATS firm but quiet; Shoulders, 11½c.: Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. BACON firm but quiet; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. LARD is in fair demand at 12⅞c., but little was offering below 13c. BUTTER firm and scarce at 24c.@28c. GOLD 141¾. MONEY 7½.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

TOBACCO active and unchanged. HEMP unchanged. WHEAT firmer for Fall and advanced 3c.@5c. for Spring; prime and choice Red and White Fall, $2 15@$2 25; No. 2 Spring, $1 45@$1 50; No. 1 Spring, $1 52½@$1 56. CORN flat; prime White, $1 08; choice Yellow, $1 10@$1 12½. OATS dull at 55c.@60c. RYE firmer at $1 12½@$1 15. PROVISIONS firmer, but unchanged, except Clear Sides, which are quoted at 16½c. WHISKY firm at $2 10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,500 sacks; Corn, 2,800 sacks; Oats, 3,800 sacks.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and inactive. No. 1 Red was offered at $1 07, without buyers; No. 2 is in good demand at $1 02@$1 03. CORN firm and in good demand at $1 02 for No. 1 Mixed. OATS dull at a decline of 2c.; 52c. was asked, and 51c. bid for round lots. RYE quiet and nominal at $1 10@$1 15 for No. 1, in store. BARLEY held at $1 05@$1 10 for No. 1 State and Canada. PETROLEUM dull, but a shade firmer; Standard White, in bond, 24c.@26c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Cotton unchanged; sales 275 bales; Low Middling, 26½c.; receipts, 195 bales; exports, 341 bales. FLOUR unsettled; Superfine, $9; Double Extra, $10@$11. CORN scarce and firm, and advanced 5c.; White and Yellow Mixed, $1 25; White, $1 30. OATS dull and declining; sales at 69c. PORK firm at $24 25. Gold, 141¼. Sterling Exchange, 153½@156. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras $9 50@$10; Country do., $9@$9 25; Extras, $8 75@$9. WHEAT active at $1 72 for No. 1; $1 61@$1 62 for No. 2, and $1 51 for No. 3. OATS higher at 44c. for No. 1, and 43½c. for No. 2. CORN nominal at 92c. for No. 1. FREIGHTS firm at 7c. to Buffalo, and 11½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

TOBACCO firm; sales 202 hhds.; Lugs, $3 50@$5 75; Culling Leaf, $22@$25; Manufacturing Leaf, $29 50. Superfine FLOUR, $7; Fancy, $11. WHEAT, $2 05@$2 15. CORN—Shelled and delivered. $90c.@95c. OATS, in bulk, 55c.@60c. New-Orleans SUGAR, 15c.@15½c. Rio COFFEE, 25½c.@26½c. COTTON, 25c. MESS PORK, $23 75. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD, 12¾c. Raw WHISKY, in bond, 30c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR—Sales of Double Extras from White Wheat at $10 75@$11; from Red Wheat, $10. WHEAT firmer at an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 11@$2 12; Amber at $1 96@$1 98; No. 1 Spring at $1 75. CORN unchanged. OATS active at an advance of 2½c.@3c., closing at 48½c.@48¾c. for No. 1. RYE scarce at $1 18, bid. BARLEY—$1 bid for No. 1; $1 05 was asked.

MEMPHIS, Tenn, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

COTTON dull at 25c.@25½c.; Superfine FLOUR unchanged. CORN at $1 15@$1 20. OATS, 65c.@70c. PORK, $24 75@$26 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c. HAMS, 22c.@22½c. LARD unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 25c. Receipts 145 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The COTTON market is dull and irregular; sales 50 bales; Middling, 24c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

COTTON—No sales; Middlings nominally, 23c.@23½c.; receipts 1 bale.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 52c.@52½c. RESIN quiet at $2 90@$7.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

COTTON declined ½c.; sales 75 bales; Middling, 25c., receipts, 294 bales.

Advertisement.

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only materia which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Northern Light	Aug. 10	Bremen	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York.
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 17	Bremen	New-York.
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Boston	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemania	Aug. 24	Hamburg	New-York.
Atlantic	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hermann	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Europe	Aug. 29	Havre	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Aug. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Wm. Penn	Aug. 31	New-York	London.
Erin	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Aug. 31	New-York	Glasgow, &c.
Fulton	Aug. 31	New-York	Havre.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 31	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

America	Aug. 30	San Francisco.
Arizona	Aug. 31	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Aug. 29	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the steamer *New-York*, close at the General Post-office, Thursday, Aug. 29, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Missouri*, close Thursday, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Nicaragua, C. A., by the *Santiago de Cuba*, close on Friday, Aug. 30, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail, at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 28—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Miss Ella Cooper, New-York; Miss M. Myers, Mrs. John Ball, Samuel James, wife and son, Andrew Sutton, E. F. C. Davis, Mrs. L. W. Lynch and child, H. Nathan and wife, Alexander and Walter Nathan, San Francisco; Rev. J. Donohoe, S. W. Wood, Hr. Yeoman, Boston; Sebastain Ferari, wife, 2 children and servant, Charles M. Chambers, Troy; Wm. T. Burnett, Henry Mason and wife.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 28—*In steamship Northern Light, from Bremen*—Mr. and Mrs. Corfield, Rev. H. E. Plees and lady, John Byers, Mrs. Stephens, 40 in second cabin and 364 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 23 | Sun sets..... 6 37 | Moon ..... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, Roberts, Richmond, Va., N. L. McCready & Co; City of New-York, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; New-York, (Brem.,) Dreyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Limerick Lass, Marshman, New-Orleans, G. G. Young & Co.; Alexander, (Russ.,) Ahlfore, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Lotus, (Br.,) Kimball, Belize, Brett, Son & Co.; Jas. Murchie, (Br.,) Stuart, Shulee, N. S.; Rosalia, (Ital.,) Rossi, Venice, Slocovich & Smith; Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, Rio Grande de Sul, J. Bento & Co.; Ocean Wave, Squires, Galveston, G. G. Young.

Schooners Sarah, (Br.,) Riscow, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Isabel, Denison, New-London; Arthur Burton, Tronock, Salem, Metcalf & Duncan; M. M. Brainard, Baker, Sag Harbor, Rackett & Taylor; Ajmeer, (Br.,) Giliat, Yarmouth, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Sloop Ella Jane, Henry, Bridgeport, Conn.

Arrived.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Aug. 24, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Arrived at Lower Quarantine at 4:45 this morning, making the passage in 3 days 16 hours. The steamship Missouri was to leave the same day for New-York.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Northern Light, Jones, Bremen Aug. 10, via Cowes 13th, with mdse. and 410 passengers to the New-York and Bremen Steamship Co.

Ship Mary Ogden, Coldrey, Liverpool 49 ds., with mdse. to master. First part of the passage had heavy westerly gales; latter part light westerly winds and calms.

Ship Elsinore, Clark, Cronstadt 67 ds., with mdse. to De Groot & Peck. Been 22 ds. W. of the Banks with light head winds, fog and calms. Aug. 3, lat. 44 86, lon. 45 19, was boarded by Prussian brig Borussia, from Jamaica for Leith, 84 ds. out, and short of provisions—supplied her.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London and Isle of Wight July 7, with mdse. and 63 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Audubon, (of Boston,) Thacher, San Francisco April 15, with wheat to Wm. T. Coleman & Co. Passed Cape Horn July 1; off that point encountered heavy easterly gales, shifted cargo, stove boats and skylight, and filled the cabin with water.

Ship Atlantic, (of Bath,) Weyman, Leith 55 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had light W. S. W. winds and calms the whole passage.

Ship James R. Keeler, Delano, Cardiff via Queenstown July 8, with railway iron to Crocker & Wood.

Bark Emma C. Litchfield, (of Rockland,) Crocket, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Lelia M. Long, (of Stockton,) Ames, Salt Cay, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Kildare, (of Padstow,) Evans, Hamburg 55 ds., with mdse. and 82 passengers R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Sea Witch, (of Hong Kong,) Bowles, Shanghai Nov. 14, via Batavia May 14, with tea, coffee, &c., to Aymar & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 1, crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 25, in lon. 26 W. May 29, lat. 24 40 S., lon. 65 16 E., encountered a hurricane from N. E., lasting 5 hours, in which lost and split sails and had decks flooded with water.

Bark Talisman, Anderson, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Petrel, (Br.,) Caldwell, Rio Janeiro 41 ds., with coffee to master.

Bark Ilva, Berry, Maracaibo 33 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Albert Emerson, Cutts, Miragoane 13 ds., with logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Carlton, (of Boston,) Treat, Inagua 15 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Hesperus, Waycott, Buenos Ayres 54 ds., with hides, &c., to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Strout, Demerara 20 ds., with molasses, &c., to Simpson & Clapp. The brigs G. F. Peniston, for New-York, and Chesapeake, for Baltimore, sailed the same day.

Brig Mary & Catharine, (of Sunderland,) Waddle, Malaga 60 ds., with raisins, &c, to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Orinoco, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Davis, Cabarien 11 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Mary, (Swed.,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Fred Clarke, (of Canning, N. S.,) Tooker, Maracaibo 19 ds., with coffee to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Brig Luisa, (Span.,) Garcia, Havana 13 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Scopean, St. Martins 13 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough. Sld. in co. with schr. Sarah Maria, for New-York.

Schr. E. Richards, (of Boston,) Arey, Key West 12 ds., with mahogany, &c., to master.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Parrett, Satilla River, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Cornucopia, (of Hawksbury, N. S.,) O'Bryan, Nassau, N. P., 15 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. E. G. Buxton, Goldthwaite, Portland, to Waydell & Co.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Boult, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. D. Kahn, Stockin, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. Clara Jane, Parker, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.
Schr. Union, Abrams, Baltimore.
Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Bristol.
Schr. G. Dill, English, Wilmington, N. C.
Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Parsons, Virginia.
Schr. M. C. Turner, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. M. N. Lindsey, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Tilton, Thornton, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Clark, Porter, Virginia.
Schr. H. Cole, Eccle, Virginia.
SAILED—Steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool.
WIND—At sunset, S. S. E., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Cyrene, Greenock; schr. Argus Eye, Darien.

Below—Brig Mary, from Ponce.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28—Arr. steamers Saragossa, from New-York, and Everman, from Philadelphia.

Sld. brig Senorita, for Baltimore; schr. N. W. Smith, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26—Arr. at Norfolk schrs. Occuro, from Philadelphia, with coal; Only Daughter, from New-York, in ballast to load wood; Mott Bedell, from New-York, with assorted; B. M. Fox, from Baltimore, do.; J. P. Ehrmann, from Baltimore, bound to North Carolina; Wm. Henry, from Washington, D. C., assorted cargo; Wm. Spears, do. do.; Father & Son, do. do.; Anna Edith, from Baltimore, with guano; Austria, from New-York.

Aug. 28—Arr. at Fortress Monroe, brigs Alice and Maria White, West Indies, for Baltimore.

Sld. schr. James Smith, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 26, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Ida L. Berkse, from Boston for New-York; Jessie Wilson, Carmally, Boston, for Philadelphia; Paul Thompson, Godfrey, do.; J. Pent, Strought, Cherryfield, for New-York; Pointer, Hornet, Eastport, for New-York; L. W. Eaton, McWeally, Windsor, do.; H. G. Hand, Taylor, Boston, for Philadelphia; J. Tinker, Stanley, Calais, for Providence; Marietta Tilton, Fitzsinger, Boston, for Philadelphia; Jesse Clark, Boston, for do.; Josiah Whitehouse, Jones, do. do.; Sidney Stephens, do. do.; Aboco, Hacks, Bangor, for New-York; M. P. McGahan, Hall, Boston, for Woods' Hole; Senator, Franklin, Boston, for New-York; Garland, Libbey, Boston, for Bangor; Northern Light, Harper, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Eva, Bray, Eaglestown, for Boston; H. Means, Ramsdell, Boston, for New-York; yacht Fleet Wing.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 28—Sld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.—The pilot-boat Maryland reported to-day that the ship Clara, from Baltimore to Bremen, and barkantine Ephraim Williams, to Boston, went to sea yesterday. The bark Peter C. Warrick, from Baltimore to City Point, passed by here yesterday in tow of the tug May Queen.

Spoken, &c.

Agnes—brig, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, Aug. 8, lat. 56 5, lon. 54 40.

Adrian Patronella—Dutch bark, from Bombay for Liverpool, 72 ds. out, July 4, lat. 31 31 S., lon. 12 8 E.

Carrie E. Long—bark, from Turks Island for New-York, Aug. 24, lat. 35 12, lon. 73 40.

Franklin—Norw. bark, from Gottenburg for Boston, 36 ds. out, Aug. 15, lat. 43, lon. 61.

George Hurlbut—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, 40 ds. out, Aug 17, off Sable Island.

Ida May—schr., hence for Mobile, Aug. 18, lat. 26, lon. 74 15.

Maggie Hammond—bark, from Cardiff for Baltimore, Aug. 10, lat. 44 17, lon. 46 48.

Oceana—schr., of Londonderry, N. S., from Pernambuco for Bahia, with sails damaged, July 30, lat. 7 25 S., lon. 34 20.

Tangier—Br. ship, from Rangoon for Queenstown, 99 ds. out, July 11, lat. 24 30 S., lon. 13 26.

Wave—wh. bark, Cannon, all well, with 120 bbls. oil and an 80-bbl. whale alongside, July 22, lat. 31 1, lon. 42.

The ship Herald of the Morning, hence June 12 for San Francisco, all well, was spoken July 26, in lat. 18 30 N., lon. 35 30 W., by ship Archer, from San Francisco, which arrived at this port yesterday. The Captain of the Herald of the Morning makes the following report: Was 33 ds. from New-York to the equator; spoke the following vessels, who wished to be reported: June 27, lat. 33 17 N., lon. 37 9 W., ship Golden State, from New-York for Hong Kong. July 11, Fr. ship Maputed, of Bordeaux, strg. S. 13th, lat. 7 16 N., lon. 23 23 W., Fr. bark Volta, from Bordeaux for San Francisco. 14th, lat. 6 6 N., lon. 22, Br. bark Castleton, from Liverpool for Japan; same day, lat. 4 2, lon. 23 45, Br. bark Sir George Gray, from London for Algoa Bay, and saw her again July 20, in lat. 8 40 S., lon. 30 47. July 17, lat. 1 49 S., lon. 27 70, Ital. bark Lincoln, 27 ds. from Cadiz for Buenos Ayres; same time, Fr. ship Fenelon, from Havre for Montevide.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Aug. 7, brigs Charlotte Buck, for New-York, ldg.; Daniel Trowbridge, do. do.; Torrid Zone, dischg.; George Downes, hence, just arr.

At Inagua, Aug. 12, barks Neversink, for New-York, ldg.; Eureka, do. do.

At Miragoane, Aug. 14, bark R. Murray, Jr., for New-York in 5 days.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 43, Aug. 28, 1867.

4, 50, 41, 10, 36, 21, 11, 68, 27, 70, 2, 60, 39, 75.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 44, Aug. 28, 1867.

11, 39, 38, 60, 22, 29, 64, 66, 33, 9, 80, 73, 46.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 324, Aug. 28, 1867.

18, 27, 62, 65, 21, 33, 53, 13, 64, 59, 16.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 325, Aug. 28, 1867.

22, 38, 17, 72, 78, 32, 8, 7, 41, 54, 13, 62, 2.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000.
Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $18,000.
Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 507, Aug. 28, 1867.

48, 68, 27, 13, 6, 72, 60, 70, 49, 18, 65, 37, 59.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 508, Aug. 28, 1867.

71, 67, 16, 40, 2, 78, 63, 52, 57, 54, 37, 26, 29, 38.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. [illegible], Aug. 28, 1867.

21, 73, 15, 35, 47, 18, 3, 32, 39, 67, 40, 56, 64.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 432, Aug. 28, 1867.

4, 47, 60, 78, 76, 48, 44, 19, 12, 31, 26, 53, 27, 69.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES.